The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2953. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Proposal to Expel Mr. Wigfall from the Senate.

NO MORE NOMINATIONS SENT IN

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The Office-Seekers, and How President Lincoln Deals with them.

FIRST RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

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NO CONVENTION TO BE HELD.

Proceedings of the Virginia and Missouri Conventions.

An Army of Fifty Thousand Men for the Southern Confederacy.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8.

HOW MR. LINCOLN DISPATCHES BUSINESS.

No less than thirty-four Congressmen unexpectedly met in the spacious ante-room of the White House this morning, each anxious to present his little ax at the Presidential grindstone. Mr. LINCOLN took each in his turn, giving audiences of very short duration. The rapidity with which he dispatches business is remarkable, and the ease with which he dives at the pith of matter before him, eviscerating all complimentary or extraneous subjects, is the occasion of general remark. Secretary WELLES was with him all this morning, and acted as a sort of fender—the presence of a third party having the effect of frightening buttonholers.

No one has had a private interview with Mr. LINCOLN to-day—he keeping WELLES or NICOLAY in the room continually.

WILL WIGFALL BE EXPELLED FROM THE SENATE?

The Resolution introduced, to-day, in the Senate by Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, who is a conservative Republican, to expel WIGFALL from the Senate, on the ground that he said on the floor of that body, yesterday, that he "Owed no allegiance to the Government of the United States," created quite a sensation. The vote is to be taken on Monday, and it is quite probable that the bellicose Senator from Texas will receive his card of dismissal. The only objection to this is that he will then put on the martyr's crown.

The Senate adjourned to Monday. No nominations were sent in to-day.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICE.

Mr. HOLLOWAY, of Indiana, Editor of a paper in that State, is strongly pressed by Secretary SMITH for Commissioner of Patents.

ELI THAYER and C. C. CHAFFEE are pushing urgently for the same place.

Nothing was done in the Senate to-day except the confirmation of N. B. JUDD, of Chicago, as Minister to Berlin, and KRIESSMAN as Secretary of Legation.

Mr. KASSON will be confirmed on Monday as First Assistant Postmaster-General, and McLELLAN as Second Assistant.

LEWIS O. COWAN, editor of the Biddeford *Union*, will undoubtedly be Navy Agent at Kittery, Me.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S PROSPECTS—THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

The statement that SUMNER opposes Mr. CRITTENDEN'S nomination to the Supreme Bench is erroneous. Mr. SUMNER approved of the policy. The nomination, however, continues to challenge decided opposition from influential quarters, and it is feared it will not be made.

Messrs. BADGER and RUFFIN, of North Carolina, and HOLT, of Kentucky, are now talked of.

ILLNESS OF MR. SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD has been quite ill with lumbago, and is apprehensive of an attack of pleurisy. He has been confined to his bed all day, leaving the entire control of business to the hands of his son.

Mr. SEWARD was so much better that he was out, and at the President's this afternoon.

THE RECEPTIONS OF MR. AND MRS LINCOLN.

The City was alive to-day with preparations for the reception to-night. Everybody is going, and it will be a grand affair.

The Diplomatic Corps, with their ladies, called on Mrs. LINCOLN at 1½ o'clock. The call was made thus early, as etiquette forbids their attendance at the reception before they have had a private presentation.

THE MISSIONS TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

These should be settled at as early a day as practicable, in order that the United States may be represented at London and Paris, by gentlemen whose sympathies are all with the new Administration, and who will be diligent in ferreting out and counteracting the schemes of the Secessionists to get recognition by European Powers. Nor should the Government fail to employ, in addition to these regular representatives abroad, other diplomatic agents, who can assist in laying before the European Powers necessary evidences of the impolicy and impropriety of any course which shall tend in the least to encourage the rebellion of American States.

The name of Senator FESSENDEN is frequently mentioned in connection with the London mission. No one more able or more shrewd could be found for the place, although his personal dignity of manner is stiff almost to austerity, and in that particular he would be likely to be less successful in the social than in the more practical portion of his duties. But I have not the slightest idea that he covets the place or would be inclined to exchange for it the position he already holds as an acknowledged leader in the Senate. It has been reported that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has been proposed, and it would be very difficult to assign a single reason why he should not be appointed. A man of solid and extensive learning, a vigorous and practical politician, fitted to shine alike in social, learned and public circles, and bringing an ancestral reputation to his aid, there is no man in the nation who would reflect more credit on the country, or render better service to the Administration than he.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. LINCOLN found about seventy vacancies in appointments under the Government. These must all be filled while the Senate is in session, or cannot be until Congress meets again. Consequently they must first engross the President's attention. When those are disposed of, Mr. LINCOLN'S present purpose is to take up for action the appointments for the new Territories of Dacotah, Colorado and Nevada. It is to be hoped that in organizing the latter, the Administration will tender some responsible position to Col. F. W. LANDER, who is exactly the sort of man to discharge responsibilities in a new and rough country like that of the wonderful silver and gold mining region of Washoe. I do not hear, however, that he is an applicant for any office whatever.

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVY.

The pressure for the removal of Mr. ARCHBOLD, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, will soon be made. Among the parties who will be urged for the place is JESSE GAY, who was formerly senior engineer, and it is said was persecuted by Secretary TOUCEY on account of his political sympathies, until he was compelled to resign. It is stated that he was even ordered to a first assistant's position, as engineer of a gun-boat, while the sloop-of-war *Hartford*, after he had superintended the construction and setting up of her machinery, was sent to sea with a junior engineer in charge.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Mr. FORSYTH, one of the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, is stopping at the *National* Hotel. He was visited yesterday by very many of his friends. Himself and Mr. CRAWFORD, of the Southern Commission, held a long conversation with a Republican member of the late Congress. When asked what they proposed to do, they replied that they did not know—that their course depended upon the action of the new Administration and how they were received. They said that all the Southern Confederacy asked for was to be let alone. They desired peace and separate independence—nothing more. Upon this they laid great stress.

UNION SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

Information from all parts of Virginia, and especially from the western portion of the State, gives assurance of the constant increase of the Union sentiment among the people. Though bordering on Pennsylvania and Ohio for over 400 miles, thus affording great facilities for the escape of slaves, it is in these most exposed portions of the State that the love of Union is the strongest; because here the people are best acquainted with their Northern neighbors. The purchase and occupation of a million of acres of land in Virginia by Northern men during the last four years, has greatly added to the Union feeling, and to this result the exile of JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, in 1856, and his scheme of introducing Northern men, with their arts and manufactures, have largely contributed. The Inaugural has given great satisfaction to the friends of Union, who say whatever the Convention may do, a majority of the people will resist all efforts for secession.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERALSHIP.

The resignation of Adjutant-General COOPER, yesterday, was instigated under the influence of his brother-in-law, Senator MASON, who labors night and day to fan the flames of discord, notwithstanding his own State of Virginia refuses to follow his mad counsels.

Col. LORENZO THOMAS, who was aid to Gen. BUTLER at Monterey and elsewhere in Mexico, and who, as Assistant Adjutant-General, has been with Gen. SCOTT ever since his head-quarters were in New-York, will take Col. COOPER'S place. Col. THOMAS is a native of Delaware.

A TRI-WEEKLY PONY EXPRESS.

I learn that the Overland Mail-contractors on the central route have pretty much determined to run the Pony Express between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Placerville, California, three times instead of twice per week, after the 1st of July next. At the low rate of one dollar per half-ounce, the advantages of the Express will doubtless be avalled of by the great body of the mercantile and monied interests.

PASSENGER TRAVEL OVERLAND.

It is the purpose of the Contractors also, when they get ready to run their coaches across the continent in sixteen days' time, to arrange for the conveyance of passengers at a cost of not more than a hundred and fifty dollars each, which must secure them all the business in that line which they can possibly do. This new service is destined to win great popularity, both on this and the other side of the Continent.

ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN FOR ILLINOIS.

At the last census it was decided that Illinois was entitled to thirteen members of Congress, but it has since been discovered that she is entitled to fourteen, and a special session of the State Legislature will no doubt be called to take cognizance of the matter and provide for the vacancy.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8.

The President has accepted the resignation of Adjutant-General COOPER and Assistant Adjutant-General WITHERS. COOPER is a connection of Senator MASON, and his resignation is attributed more to family than political influence. WITHERS is a Tennesseean.

A report is prevalent that Quartermaster-General JOHNSTON, of Virginia, is about to resign, but he said this morning the occasion for such a course has not yet arrived.

The resignation of Adjutant General COOPER has occasioned general regret. He was appointed from and is a native of New-York.

The Southerners are making overtures to some of the best officers in the service. It is known that certain officers of the army located here, have been tendered lucrative appointments under the Government of the Confederate States.

CHARLES JONES, late of the Register's office in the Treasury, has left for Montgomery to take a place under that Government.

A large crowd at the State Department this morning, were much disappointed at the absence of Mr. SEWARD, who is detained at home by physical indisposition.

The United States Supreme Court has adjourned over until Thursday, when various decisions will be delivered.

Commissioners CRAWFORD and FORSYTH, from the Southern Confederacy, are daily expecting the arrival of their colleague, Mr. ROMAN. Much solicitude is expressed as to their business with this Government.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed NORMAN B. JUDD as Minister to Berlin; HERMAN KREISMAN, also of Illinois, as Secretary of the Legation; and JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, as First Assistant Postmaster-General. The President did not send in any nominations to-day.

Messrs. FORSYTH and CRAWFORD have as yet made no official communication to the Administration, owing to the sickness of Secretary SEWARD, and an informal intimation that a little more time would be agreeable. The Commissioners have been actively occupied, since their arrival, in consultation and unofficial intercourse having reference to the object of their mission.

The subject of the collection of the revenue and the reinforcing of Fort Sumter has not yet engaged the attention of the Cabinet.

Great efforts are being made to effect a peaceful solution of the question of the forts and revenues.

Ex-Secretary FLOYD has published a statement vindicatory of the acceptances in favor of RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co., and of their legality. Instead of being six millions of them outstanding, he shows there were only six hundred thousand, and declares that the contractors have secured these by assignments of property ample for their protection, and that if the Government will permit the earnings of the trains for 1861 to be applied to the acceptances, they will be liquidated in that way without recourse to the assignments. It would seem, also, that the Government owes the contractors upwards of $500,000, which is equivalent to the cash value of the Indian Trust Bonds, of the abstraction of which Mr. FLOYD repudiates all previous knowledge. He denounces the conduct and proceedings of the Select Committee with great severity, and says their sole object was political persecution and defamation.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. LORENZO THOMAS, second in rank in the Adjutant-General's Office, has been promoted to be Adjutant-General, vice COOPER, resigned.

Among the prominent candidates for Consul to London is Col. SCHOULER, of Massachusetts.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEBATE BETWEEN MESSRS. DOUGLAS AND WIGFALL—MR. WIGFALL'S RIGHT TO A SEAT—THE QUESTION OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE—THE CASH OF GODARD BAILEY, &C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7, 1861.

The debate in the Senate to-day, between Messrs. DOUGLAS and WIGFALL, was spicy and interesting, and when Mr. W. demanded of the Illinois Senator what he would advise the Administration to do as regards the collection of the revenue in the seceding States, the latter very pertinently reminded his impertinent interrogator that it was bad policy to give information to an enemy of the plans of the Government. He added, that until Mr. WIGFALL gave evidence to the Senate that he felt the obligations of his official oath to sustain the Constitution of the Union, he had no right to know what the Government meditated. This was just about one of the happiest retorts I remember to have heard lately; and even WIGFALL had not the hardihood to murmur at its justice.

By the way, the tenure by which WIGFALL holds a place in the United States Senate, taking his own assumption of the independence of Texas to be true, is a little mysterious, to say the least. The friends of the Union admit his right to a seat, because they deny the right of secession. He, on the contrary, claims that Texas is no longer in the Union, and pompously announced the fact of her secession on Saturday evening last. How, then, can he, as a man of honor, continue to sit in a body of which he is no longer a member, and aid in legislating for a country which is foreign to him! No one has categorically put these questions to him, and he has by no means answered them in the miserable apology which he to-day attempted. If he has no scruple of conscience in the matter, one would suppose that a man so brimfull of honor and chivalry, from a State so far south as Texas, would not condescend to hold a seat in the Senate under a "Black Republican" Administration.

Whatever may be the motives of Mr. DOUGLAS, in the friendly construction he places upon the Inaugural, there can be no doubt that its effects will be to soothe and conciliate the Southern mind. There are those who suspect that there is a cat concealed in the meal-tub, but I confess that I see no reason for the suspicion. He may or may not be correct in his speculations upon the purport of the Message, and upon the action of the late Congress, but I see no ground for the supposition that he is acting insidiously. Mr. DOUGLAS has stated the difficulties and responsibilities of the Administration strongly, and none can deny that the dilemma is a most perplexing one. He assumes that Fort Sumter cannot be reinforced without an army of ten thousand men to take possession of the shore fortifications, and that no such army can be brought to bear upon the point without a called session of Congress. He argues with a good deal of ingenuity, from the tenor of the Inaugural, and from the fact that the Republicans failed to press the Force bill to a passage, that no purpose is entertained of collecting the revenue in the seceded States. The friends of the Force bill say that the collection of the revenue is now impossible; that, even if the formality were gone through with, there is nothing to prevent the goods being entered in bond, and that no power exists to collect the duties. Mr. DOUGLAS insists that the scheme of collecting the revenue on shipboard, at the mouth of the Mississippi, is impracticable, for the reason that the President has no right to remove the Custom-house from New-Orleans.

If these difficulties are such as they are stated to be, the Confederated States would seem to have Uncle Sam on the hip. They may open their ports to the free trade of the world, and since we deny their independence, and have no Custom-houses on the dividing line between the two Republics, they may flood our country with European goods which have paid no duty. If this state of things is to be tolerated, must not the effect be to draw off a vast deal of trade from Northern ports? Will foreign goods be imported at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, at rates of twenty-five and thirty per cent. duty, when they can enter Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans free?

I learn that GODARD BAILEY, who has been indicted before the Criminal Court of this city for robbing the Indian Trust Fund, complains that I have over-stated his offence in alleging that he abstracted nearly all of the bonds that could be negotiated. I derived the impression to that effect from a statement made in general terms, at the Department. But upon examination of the printed memorandum of the stocks invested for the Indians, I find that the acts are as follows:

The total amount of the Indian Trust fund	$3,996,241 82
Negotiable	1,740,500 00
Stolen	870,000 00
Balance negotiable	$870,500 00

It thus seems that just half, less $250, of the negotiable part of the fund was taken by BAILEY. I learn that BAILEY expects to show on his trial, that this large balance of negotiable funds which he might have appropriated, but did not, is evidence that he had no intention of defrauding the Treasury; and that he regarded the "acceptances" of FLOYD, amounting to the same sum of $870,000, which were deposited in place of the bonds, as sufficient security for their return. BAILEY being the youngest and least cunning of the parties connected with this transaction, there is something plausible in his statement, and at any rate he is entitled to the benefit of it. He is to be tried for his offence, and it is but just that no undue prejudice should prepossess the public mind.

Senator MASON to-day flattered himself that he had made a strong point when he quoted an expression of Mr. LINCOLN to the effect that the Chicago Platform was a law to him. He seemed to regard this declaration as an enormity which alone would justify the extremest measures on the part of the South. But has the Virginia Senator forgotten the fact that Mr. BUCHANAN went a great deal farther than Mr. LINCOLN; and that he so completely sunk himself out of sight under the Cincinnati patchwork, that he acquired the title of Jas. B. Platform? OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8.

Mr. DIXON'S resolution that the usual number of the President's Inaugural Address be printed, was adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Whereas, Mr. WIGFALL, now Senator of the United States from Texas, has declared in debate that he is a foreigner, and owes no allegiance to this Government, but to another State and foreign Government; therefore,

Resolved, That LOUIS C. WIGFALL be expelled from this body.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to amend Mr. FOSTER'S resolution by striking out all after the word "Whereas," and insert:

"It is understood that the State of Texas has seceded from the Union, and is no longer one of the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, That Texas is not entitled to be represented in this body."

Mr. FOSTER, not seeing Mr. WIGFALL in his seat, would let the resolution lay over for the present.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) presented a list of the Standing Committees, which had previously been agreed on by both parties. On his motion, the list was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) it was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to consider and report what additional arrangements and regulations are necessary to preserve order in the galleries of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Senate referred to the Committee on the Judiciary the resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. MASON, that there be paid out of the contingent fund such actual cost as shall be incurred, pursuant to law, by SILAS CARLTON, and those associated with him, in prosecutions of civil suits now pending in the Circuit Court of Massachusetts against them, founded on their acts in executing a process of the Senate against a certain F. B. SANBORN, of said State.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, certain papers in the same case were similarly referred.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

When the doors were opened, on motion of Mr. HALE, 2,000 extra copies of the act amendatory of the Patent-office laws were ordered to be printed, it being, he said, a very important law, and frequent applications being made for copies of it.

There being no public business to transact, several ineffectual motions were made to adjourn; but these were rejected, the majority being willing to wait some time for Executive communications.

After waiting some time, and no communications being sent in, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The following is the list of the Committees agreed upon:

Foreign Relations—Sumner, Chairman; Collamer, Doolittle, Harris, Douglas, Polk, Breckinridge.

Finance—Fessenden, Chairman; Simmons, Wade, Howe, Hunter, Pearce, Bright.

Commerce—Chandler, Chairman; King, Morrell, Wilson, Clingman, Saulsbury, Johnson.

Military Affairs and Militia—Wilson, Chairman; King, Barker, Lane, Rice, Latham, Breckinridge.

Naval Affairs—Hale, Chairman; Grimes, Foot, Cowan, Thomason, Nicholson, Kennedy.

Judiciary—Trumbull, Chairman; Foster, Ten Eyck, Cowan, Bayard, Powell, Clingman.

Post-office and Post Roads—Collamer, Chairman; Dixon, Wade, Trumbull, Rice, Bright, Latham.

Public Lands—Harlan, Chairman; Bingham, Clark, Wilkinson, Johnson, Mitchell, Bragg.

Private Land Claims—Harris, Chairman; Ten Eyck, Sumner, Polk, Bayard.

Indian Affairs—Doolittle, Chairman; Baker, Cowan, Ten Eyck, Sebastian, Rice, Nesmith.

Pensions—Foster, Chairman; Bingham, Lane, Simmons, Saulsbury, Powell, Mitchell.

Revolutionary Claims—King, Chairman; Chandler, Wilkinson, Nicholson, Nesmith.

Claims—Clark, Chairman; Simmons, Howe, Cowan, Bragg, Polk.

District of Columbia—Grimes, Chairman; Anthony, Morrill, Wade, Kennedy, Clingman, Powell.

Patents—Simmons, Chairman; Sumner, Doolittle, Thomson, Sebastian.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Foote, Chairman; Dixon, Chandler, Bright, Kennedy.

Territories—Wade, Chairman; Wilkinson, Cowan, Hale, Douglas, Sebastian, Bragg.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Dixon, Chairman; Clark, Johnson.

Printing—Anthony, Chairman; Harlan, Nicholson.

Engrossed Bills—Lane, Chairman; Morrill, Mitchell.

Enrolled Bills—Bingham, Chairman; Parker, Saulsbury.

On Library—Pearce, Chairman; Collamer, Fessenden.

THE CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, March 8.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill to establish an Admiralty Court at Key West.

Mr. SPARROW introduced a resolution of inquiry into the condition of the Custom-house at New-Orleans.

Mr. CONRAD presented a communication proposing changes in the law regulating boats.

The Army bill passed as reported, and 50,000 men will soon be ready to take the field.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, March 7.

The opinion is rapidly settling down in political and commercial circles that Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural means war.

The Legislature has passed a resolution approving of the conduct of Gen. TWIGGS in surrendering the Federal property in Texas to the authorities of that State.

It is reported that Fort Brown, Texas, has been surrendered by Capt. HILL to the forces of Texas.

The latest advices from Pensacola state that Lieut. SLEMMER is engaged in raising a sand battery about a quarter of a mile eastward of Fort Pickens, and that the work on the land batteries on the beach opposite Warrington is being continued.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Friday, March 8.

In the Convention, to-day, Mr. WYSON, of Pulaski, offered an ordinance dissolving the political connection of Virginia and the other States of the Union, and establishing the independence of the former. Referred.

Mr. BRENT, of Alexandria, made a Union speech. He opposed the policy of secession, but admitted the right. He opposed coercion, and thought Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural unsusceptible of a warlike construction, but disagreed with many of its doctrines.

Mr. AMBLER, of Louisa, commended prompt action and attacked the Inaugural.

Adjourned, without action.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 8.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

A number of resolutions of similar import to those already reported and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations were offered. A resolution declaring that Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural was a declaration of peace, was tabled, it being considered inexpedient to forestall the action of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Col. DONIPHAN announced that the Committee on Federal Relations had agreed upon a report, which would be submitted to the Convention to-morrow morning.

The report will take strong ground against secession and military coercion. It will declare emphatically for the Union and recommend the Crittenden resolutions as a basis of compromise.

NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE UNION,

RALEIGH, Friday, March 8.

This State has voted against holding a Convention by 1,000 majority. The members elected, in case the Convention was ordered, are two to one for the Union.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.

BOSTON, Friday, March 8.

In the Senate, to-day, the Personal Liberty bill, as reported by the Committee some three weeks since, was passed to be engrossed by a decisive vote. This modifies and explains the present law, making writs of *habeas carpus* returnable only to the Supreme Court, and providing that the proceedings in the return evidence, &c., shall be governed by the common law.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, March 8.

The dispatch hence the 5th was incorrectly telegraphed. It should have read, so far as known most of the contents of the Inaugural are unsatisfactorily received, &c.

THE GEORGIA REPRISALS.

THE BARK ADJUSTER RELEASED BY THE GEORGIA AUTHORITIES.

The bark *Adjuster*, of this port, and belonging to Messrs. FUNCH & MEINCKE—one of the vessels seized in Savannah in retaliation for the detention of muskets by the Metropolitan Police—has been released. The circumstances under which the release was accomplished was as follows:

The owners failed to obtain any satisfaction from our State or national authorities, and finding all negotiations in that quarter useless, the charterers of the vessel, Messrs. FRIERICKS & Co., applied to the Governor of Georgia for the release of the bark, on the ground that they were British subjects, and that the cargo was British property. Hereupon the Governor offered to release the cargo, but inasmuch as Messrs. FUNCH & MEINCKE would not release their claim on the charter party for their freight, a new turn was given to the affair. An affidavit was made before Mr. ARCHIBALD, British Consul in New-York, that the cargo on board of the *Adjuster* was British property, and that it, as well as the vessel, was under British protection until the cargo was removed—the removal being optional with the charterers until she had reached her destination.

The demand for the release of the vessel was then sent to Gov. BROWN, through Mr. MOLLINEUX, British Consul at Savannah. Lord LYONS having been apprised of the proceedings, indorsed the propriety of the demand upon the above grounds, and the Governor, after examining the papers, and becoming satisfied that trouble was brewing with John Bull, ordered the unconditional release of vessel and cargo.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

CAPT. RYNDERS PREPARING TO VACATE—HIS VIEWS ABOUT HOLDING OFFICE UNDER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS received his commission as Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, and entered upon the duties of his office on the 31st of March, 1857. During the first part of the Administration the offices of the Marshal, United States Circuit Court, District-Attorney and United States Commissioners were in College-place, where the accommodations were wholly inadequate to the proper dispatch of the business appertaining to the different departments, and the Burton Theatre property in Chambers-street was leased and fitted up for their use.

During the four years of the late Administration, a large amount of business has devolved upon the Marshal of this District, the chief, in importance, being the taking of the census recently completed. According to the Marshal's version, this latter has been the most laborious, and, at the same time, the least remunerative part of his duties—he having paid out to the deputies and for clerk hire to correct and revise the returns a large amount in excess of the legal compensation for that duty. He expresses great satisfaction, however, that he was highly complimented for their completeness and correctness by the Department at Washington.

The Captain is now closing up his affairs, and preparing to give place to his successor; but he is somewhat anxious to know whether, in accordance with usage of past Administrations, he is to remain to the close of his legal term, on the 31st of March, or is likely to be displaced without notice. He evidently desires, for the convenience of all concerned, to complete his quarter's accounts, which end with March. He "scorns to ask any favors of the Administration." He says he has opposed Mr. LINCOLN, and exerted himself in every possible way to defeat his election, and he regards it as dishonorable in him to ask, as it would be improper and wholly unprecedented for the new Administration to continue him in office an hour beyond the expiration of his term. As towards the Custom-house officials, from the Collector down, he expresses the most bitter contempt for their "cringing, sneaking and hypocritical course," as he terms it; and he believes that, if they could, they would gladly hold on to their places.

An impression prevails that Mr. THOMPSON, the first Assistant, will be retained, on account of his perfect familiarity with the business of the office, and his acknowledged fitness for its duties. Mr. THOMPSON has held his place through several Administrations, and by his uniform urbanity and strict attention to the duties of his office, has won the esteem of all parties. The Marshal is going to Washington soon to give an account of his stewardship, and pay his respect, to Mr. LINCOLN, when he expects to know his fate.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

A very intelligent gentleman residing in Texas writes to a house in this City as follows:

"I do not see what hope there is for relief in the money market before the next Fall's receipts come in; on the contrary, I do not see how our condition here can help becoming worse and worse until that time.

There is a wild spirit of legislation here that will lead to improvident expenditure, onerous taxation, stay-laws, prostration of credit, and the mischief generally. You know nothing of the recklessness afloat here in all matters of law and government. Our interests here are at the mercy of a set of men who think they can legislate the State into glory and grandeur by passing stay-laws; and who bid fair to legislate it, post-haste, into debt, bankruptcy, and another repudiation of the scaling sort. Several expeditions are already on foot—to be paid for by taxation. Several sessions of Conventions and Legislature are on hand—to be paid for by taxation. A new Government is to be organized and got under way, with all all its costly machinery—to be paid for by taxation. Every expenditure will be of the most thriftless sort, and on a reckless scale; for we are no economists down here. Government has become a mere child's-play, and law a thing to be made and unmade at pleasure. Of course the remedy may come after awhile, with the retribution—when the evils weigh heavily on the people. But, in the meantime, much mischief will have been done."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

SENTIMENT OF THE ABOLITION DISUNIONISTS—AN INDORSEMENT WORTH HAVING.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard, March 9.

Last Monday was the most unlucky day in the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, thus far. More unlucky days may be in store for him, very likely; but, up to this present time, a more untoward one can hardly have occurred in the fifty years he has lived. He has spoken, and thus dissolved the spell which his wise silence had thrown around his reputation. Having shown himself possessed, in so singular a measure, of that rarest of talents, in this country at least, the gift of holding one's tongue, he had created the opinion in men's minds that he had something to say worth hearing, whenever the time should come for opening his mouth. It was generally believed that his Inaugural Address would be honorably distinguished from those of his predecessors in spirit and in utterance. The Hour has come and gone; but the Man was not sufficient for it. *The speech was made with the face turned towards the South and with both knees bowed down before the idol it worships, as have been all of those delivered from the same place for the last quarter of a century.* It is only distinguished from such by the clumsiness of its construction, and the vileness of its rhetoric. It is lucky for Mr. LINCOLN that it was not the constitution of the English language and the laws of English grammar that he was called upon to swear to support and enforce. For he would have been forsworn on the spot before all the people. It was a paltry malice in Mr. SEWARD, though perhaps a natural one in his circumstances, to allow a State paper so discreditable to his successful competitor to go forth to the world. He knew, when he read it over, that he would have whipped the youngest scholar he ever had when he kept school for such a composition.

This, however, is the least of the faults of the Inaugural. We could have wished that a public document which has been more impatiently waited for, and will be more eagerly read, in Europe than any the country has ever produced, had not been so flagrantly illiterate. But we could have forgiven the form, had the substance been such as the time demands. If it had breathed a resolute determination to maintain the rights of the North and the integrity of the nation, at all hazards, it might have commanded a respect that would have disarmed criticism. If it had plainly set forth the encroachments of Slavery upon those rights, and *shown how they had culminated in the disruption of the Union, as their natural result*, proclaiming his intention of checking the one and restoring the other, *by the full exercise of all his constitutional power, he would have taken a position which even his enemies would have admired.* He was elected by the North, in the faith that he would express Northern ideas as opposed to Southern ideas.

* * *

The views of Mr. LINCOLN as to the mode of dealing with the refractory Cotton States partake of the liberality which distinguishes the rest of his proposed policy, as it may affect them and the other Slave States. He denies the fact of there being any secession at all, and expresses his intention of executing the laws of the Union in all the States, to the extent of his ability. *He does not propose to invade and subdue them*, nor even to deny them the privileges of the mails, unless repelled, and will not insist on the execution of the laws of the United States within the borders of the seceded States, since he is willing to dispense with the Federal Courts there. He will hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and collect the duties and imports. He thinks there need be no bloodshed or violence. He does not say whether he intends recovering the places and property of the Government which have been seized by the seceding States, and reinforcing the forts that are in danger. For anything that he says, he may intend carrying out the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN in these particulars—in which case there certainly need be no bloodshed or violence. But if he attempts to throw succors into Fort Sumter, or to recover the arms and money which South Carolina, and Georgia, and Louisiana have filched, *he knows just what he has to expect. While we hold that the Cotton Revolution is complete, and that it is the part of true statesmanship to accept the accomplished fact, and recognize the independence of those States, before fighting, as a thing which must be done after it*, we must confess to a little shame at the attitude in which the new head of a great nation stands before the contumacious and rebellious members of it, entreating them to believe that he is no better than BUCHANAN, and his party as bad as the Democrats ever were. For this is the substance of his exhortation to the seceders to consider how much safer and better off they are, as slaveholders, in the Union than out of it.

We have not room to speak of his ready assent to the amendment of the Constitution—before he had seen it!—intended to make that instrument expressly recognize Slavery, which its framers had so sedulously wrapped up out of sight; nor yet of his bold hint that the clause of the Constitution guaranteeing to the citizens of every State the privileges and immunities of citizenship in every other State might not improperly be enforced by law. This last suggestion might well undo all his good work, militating as it does with the sound policy of the Southern States, which reserve the right of torturing, banishing or executing all suspicious Northerners without any process of law at all. We do not know how this address will be received by the party at the North that bore its author into power—especially if it be followed up by answerable acts. We think, however, it cannot fail to disintegrate the party and cause its elements to take unto themselves new shapes. *That a more thoroughly Anti-Slavery political party will grow out of these attempts to daub with untempered mortar, we cannot doubt—appearing that they should be effectual in patching up the breach for awhile.* It is inevitable, in the nature of things. And thus again, as ever in the time past, we shall see God making the ambition, the cunning, the selfishness and the wrath of man to praise him.

WHAT THE FIRE-EATING ORGAN SAYS.

From the Charleston Mercury of March 5.

If ignorance could add anything to folly, or insolence to brutality, the President of the Northern States of America has, in this address, achieved it. A more lamentable display of feeble inability to grasp the circumstances of this momentous emergency, could scarcely have been exhibited. The mind is held in doubt at which most to marvel, the vulgar audacity or the presumptuous folly that pervades the whole tone and substance of this effusion. Were it a new or unexpected result, for ourselves we should suppose the man insane. At once we would have asked—Has this vain, ignorant, low fellow no counsellers—nobody of any comprehension to control and direct him? But the positions assumed and the sentiments uttered by him are but what all had a right to expect.

He but represents millions of equally fanatical, ignorant, presumptuous and vulgar people—men puffed up with ill-gotten wealth, ragged starvelings of yesterday, run wild with the success of to-day, unbalanced, ungoverned. Of this fact we have long since abandoned all hope or desire for the late Union. In the midst of bitter contention and difference on this point, even here at home, we have maintained our views, and consequent policy. We take it events have sustained our judgment. The results are before the public. The United States had become a mobocratic Empire, and the union of States is now dissolved.

Mr. LINCOLN places himself upon the Chicago Platform, and stands by his former speeches. Our readers are by this time well acquainted with both. They can be summed up in these words—ignorance, fanaticism, brute force. We feel indebted to him that he will not immediately abolish our institutions *in the States themselves*. The word "*Territories*" occurs but once in the whole address.

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But still we would say to our people, for the present, keep cool, and bide your time. The honor of this State is no further involved in this matter. It has been transferred to the shoulders of the Government of the *Confederate States of America*. Whether wisely or not, it is now too late to discuss. Our course now is one entirely of policy and war strategy. We do not profess to be accurately cognizant of the plans of President DAVIS. If there is to be war, there must be a plan and a policy for the campaign. These must originate from the heads of the Government. We have now nothing to lose by time—everything to gain.

War six weeks ago might have placed Virginia now by our side. War would have been in the name of the State of South Carolina. The glory, prestige and historic fame would have been hers. It is no longer so. The blood will be hers; but little of the profit. That blood, however, her people are still, as they have ever been, willing generously to shed. Nor will any foreign foe unmolested cross her border by sea or land. Beyond this, policy and strategy must rule the action of the General Government at Montgomery. Their decision with regard to this harbor will be carried out by the troops of Carolina.

That President LINCOLN will attempt to collect revenue off the bar, is now beyond a question. What then? Here lies the question in which alone this State is directly concerned. What course is then to be pursued by the Southern Government? There are but two open. The one, immediate attack upon Fort Sumter; the other to besiege and starve out the fortress. To attack the fort will not remove the men-of-war from off our Bar. What, then, will be gained? It is a question.

To declare martial law over the whole harbor, including both shores and the wharves of the city, prohibiting all approach to Fort Sumter by night or by day, excluding from it all supplies of any description, and all information or communication to its inmates, may be the policy decided upon. Salt meat and warm weather may most effectually do our work for us. To reinforce Fort Sumter is now only to hasten the period of starvation. For no ship of war can enter our harbor and land supplies. Should she succeed in running to the Fort, she will be under the constant fire of three or four batteries within telling and destructive distance. She must be quickly destroyed. In the meantime, our ships, of ships laden with our goods for foreign ports, may continue their course as usual. Even should a blockade be declared, it can in no way interfere with the egress and ingress of neutral bottoms in their ordinary vocations of trade. A duty may doubtless, for the present, be collected on such imports as arrive here directly from abroad. Of this a reckoning must be made in the calculation of costs, *pro* and *con*. A few months must settle the whole question. And the taking of Fort Sumter immediately cannot, as far as we can perceive, hasten that period. We will be little further when we have finished than when we begun—minus some valuable lives.

The above calculations are, of course, based upon the supposition that matters *inside* the harbor remain in *statu quo*. A belligerent attitude on the part of Fort Sumter must at once precipitate war, and the fort must be taken in self protection.

In throwing out the above suggestions, we do not undertake to advise those much more competent to deal with the emergency than we can be. They are advanced simply as thoughts that have occurred to us in weighing and balancing the issues now before us. We let them go for what they may be worth. The proper authorities will decide upon the course that will seem best to them, and we will be entirely satisfied to assist in its execution, whatever it may be.

We shall soon learn what are the plans of President DAVIS. They will probably be decided by the future action of LINCOLN.

OTHER OPINIONS.

The

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The publishing season of 1861 may be said to be fairly inaugurated by the appearance of Mr. MOTLEY'S *History of the United Netherlands*, from Messrs. HARPERS' Press. Few books of the same solid character have attracted so much attention since Lord MACAULAY'S writings, and both here and in England the public demand outran the expectations of the publishers. Mr. MURRAY'S first edition of 2,500 *copies* was all taken up preliminary to the appearance of the work, and Messrs. HARPERS find that two—almost simultaneous—issues of 3,500 *copies each* are barely sufficient for present need. The copyright paid Mr. MOTLEY in this country is said to be the highest yet known in the annals of the book trade. American purchasers have a decided advantage over the English as regards price—the two volumes selling here for *four dollars*, which command in London *seven dollars and a half*, or £1 10s. sterling. Though the cost and style of manufacture may have something to do with this difference, it is mainly owing to the various habits of book buying which prevail in the two countries; here every one who takes an interest in the book buys his copy, and would not be content with a borrowed one; there mingle the artificial system by which books are forced up to an irrational price. No man of moderate income thinks of making such a purchase, but depends on Mr. MUDIE'S gigantic circulating library for the gratification of his taste. When the first rush for a new book is over, Mr. MUDIE sells off the extra number of copies that he had purchased to meet it at half price, or less, and *these* are the books really bought by the public—so circuitous is the route by which expensive new books actually reach the consumer.

The most prolific writer of the day—one who might even dispute the facile preëminence of G. P. R. JAMES himself—is Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE. At this time no less than three separate webs are spinning from that gentleman's brain, without entanglement or confusion, an achievement that entitles him to be ranked as the "Morphy of Novelists." One of these stories, *Framley Parsonage*, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, draws towards its conclusion. Another series, *Mrs. General Talboys, &c.*, is publishing in Dr. CHARLES MACKAY'S *London Review*, (weekly;) and the third, *Orley Farm*, will appear in twenty monthly parts, each with two illustrations by the great pre-Raphaelite painter, J. E. MILLAIS. Besides his professional duties at the Post-office, a lecture on *The Civil Service as a Profession*, lately delivered by Mr. TROLLOPE, in a course got up for the employes of that establishment, testifies to the singular activity of his mind. This is in some degree hereditary, as his mother, Mrs FRANCES TROLLOPE, of *American Manners* celebrity, who did not commence writing till middle life, and has for some years retired from publication, figures in the *London Catalogue* as authoress of no less than *one hundred and two volumes* of Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and two other sons have also contributed to colemporary literature.

The second series of *Hood's Own*, a "further collection of T. HOOD'S Wit and Humor," is prefaced with an announcement that a collected edition of his works, "as complete and uniform as circumstances will allow," is in preparation by the house of E. MOXON & Co., under the charge of his son, T. HOOD, JR. The present volume is published in octavo, on account of the number of illustrations—as it contains several hundred of the author's comic vignettes. The remaining works will be issued in a smaller size, commencing with *Up the Rhine*.

The new issue of *Punch*, in 40 volumes, from its commencement in 1841 to 1861, is to commence on the 1st of the present month The publishers say that they have been induced to undertake it by the earnest inquiries made by correspondents in every quarter of the globe, for many years past, whether *Punch* could not be had complete, at a price within the reach of moderate means—a distinction that certainly no other comic periodical ever received. The form is either in monthly single volumes, or bimensial double ones, each accompanied by an introduction which will furnish a key to the events satirized or commented on, so as to perpetuate the enjoyment of the wit and humor of the work in its original freshness.

It seems strange to American and English ideas that in Paris the business of printing should be carried on at the present day even by a close corporation strictly limited by law to eighty printing houses, which supply all the literary wants of its million inhabitants, from the "Transactions of the Academy" to the label of a lucifer match box. The printing interest of the capital continues with the publishers and paper manufacturers to form a representative body, the *Cercle de la Literaire de l'Imprimerie et de la Papetrie*, which possesses the power to make regulations for those trades, and has recently held its annual meeting. The supply for materials for paper—the great rag question—was discussed in connection with the reduced English duties on the raw product, the general prosperous state of literary interests referred to with congratulation, and the fact announced that during the past year an eminent publisher, M. HACHETTE, and an extensive paper maker, M ROULHAC, had been the recipients of the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

A *Book Union* has been proposed in Dublin on the same plan as the Art Unions at present existing. It is contemplated to have the subscription a shilling one, and to make the first prize £100, consisting of a neat book-case filled with the works of the best authors in the English language. The plan appears under good auspices, and the getters up of it anticipated a great extension of the idea commensurate with the success of the Provincial Art Unions, which are now found to flourish in various localities of the United Kingdom on a steady and permanent basis.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, author of the *Life of Lord Clenarry* and of the lively sketch of Lady MORGAN, lately published, has in preparation a *Memoir of Dr. Doyle*, which will include a history of the political events of the times in which that great controversalist bore so active and influential a part.

Business Life; or some of the Experiences of a London Tradesman, with familiar Anecdotes and Illustrations, and Practical Information for Men of Business, is the title of a new work announced in London; which, if it contain a "plain tale, plainly told," will be as interesting here (where all are merchants) as in its place of publication.

The new work, on the plan of the Alpine Club's Book, *Peaks, Passes and Glaciers*, got up on the associative principle, by a combination of authors, is called *Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel in* 1860, by members of the University of Cambridge, under the editorship of Mr. FRANCIS GOTTON, author of *The Art of Travel*, &c. The volume is wide in its range, comprising "Travels in Italy, by companions of GARIBALDI; "Sketches of Manners in Norway and among the Sclavonic populations;" "Adventures in Peru;" "Reminiscences of Syria and the Druses," &c.

The Biography and Remains of M. de Tocqueville, prepared by his old colleague and friend, M. DE BEAUMONT, are about to appear in a translation, published by Messrs. MACMILLAN & Co., of Cambridge American readers will find much to interest them in this work, as from the severe method of his political writings, few have any idea of the winning and amiable qualities of the man. Instead of politics, a passionate admiration of Nature was the first love of DE TOCQUEVILLE, and even as late as his visit to America, it was doubtful which pursuit would prevail. A fragment of his Western experience in prairie life, &c., now first published, *A Fortnight in the Desert*, is written with the glowing intensity of CHATEAUBRIAND. His marriage with an English lady brought him in contact and communication with the leaders of the Liberal Party, and the correspondence contains many letters of great interest from Sir WM. MOLESWORTH, J. STUART MILL, Sir J. BARING, &c.

The Trustees of the British Museum have issued *Select Papyri in the Egyptian Hieratic Character*, from the Museum collection, with a learned Introduction, by S. BUSH, Esq. It contains 19 plates, lithographed, in *fac-simile*, with marvelous exactness of Two Manuscripts called from their former possessor, the "Abbott" and "D'Orbiney Papyri." The contents of the latter are singularly interesting on Egyptian romance, or novel, in fact; and of course by far the earliest specimen of this class of literature yet known. It is called the *Romance of the Two Brothers*, and throws a new and unexpected light on the extraordinary notions entertained by the Egyptians about the transmigration of the soul,—its connection with the heart,—the power of speech possessed by brutes, and the direct interposition of the god in human events. The plot is simple, the narrative straightforward and inartificial, and the dialogue short and monotonous, of the earliest type of fictitious narrative, still to be traced in the Buddhist Novels of China and the further East.

By the New Tariff, as it leaves the two Houses, an additional duty of 7 *per cent. ad valorem*, is imposed on the existing rate of 8 per cent., making a total of 15 per cent. duty on the value, payable for all printed books, papers, and matter of every kind, imported into the United States, irrespective of date, size, or language. This was introduced in Committee, as an improvement on the first draft of the bill, by which the duty was levied *per pound weight*, and a variety of exceptions introduced almost impossible to be carried out in practice. Two amendments were moved by Mr. SUMNER, and lost only by two or three votes. The first to lower this rate to 10 per cent., and the second to admit all books thirty years old and upwards FREE. The debate on the latter proposition was very amusing, and led to the expression of some opinions enough to make the hair of our Bibliomaniacs stand on end. Mr. BAKER plainly expressed his views, that the person who preferred an old edition of SHAKESPEARE or MILTON to a recent one, "with all the modern improvements," was simply an idiot, who ought to be made to pay for his folly. Mr. GREEN thought that if a book thirty years old had not been reprinted here, it clearly was not wanted, and had better be kept out, at any price. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the increase of duty is purely a matter of revenue—no protection being asked for, or wanted, by American publishers, who know that their best interests are promoted by the public's obtaining a familiarity with examples of good workmanship and tasteful execution.

Dr. WHEWELL, of "omniscient" celebrity, appears as editor of *The Mathematical Works of Isaac Barrow, D. D.*, his predecessor in the comfortable Masters' Lodge of Trinity College, Cambridge, for which College it is undertaken, and forms the completion of a fine library edition of *Dr. Barrow's Writings, Compared with the Original MSS., and Enlarged with Materials Hitherto Unpublished*, by A. NAPIER, M. A. of Trinity College. It is printed at the University Press, and forms nine volumes octavo.

Dr. HOLLAND'S popular book, *Miss Gilbert's Career*, meets with very favorable treatment at the hands of the *Athenæum*. It is said to contain pleasant and spirited touches of character, exhibiting good sense and good feeling, and of interest as an illustration of American life in a little country town, and of the mode in which that town and its inhabitants get along in the world, while at the same time a little crudeness and want of active treatment is complained of. W.

PERSONAL.

—Some of the students in Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., have got themselves into a bad scrape. Various burglaries of jewelry shops, stationery stores, &c., have recently been committed in the town, and for a long time the efforts to arrest the culprits were unsuccessful but finally a student was suspected, and a search of his room, while absent, resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of valuables hid under the floor. A complete set of burglars' tools were also found. Already a son of a respectable citizen of Carlisle has been arrested as an accomplice, and it is probable that others will be implicated.

—The Committee appointed to disburse the contributions of the people for the relief of the sufferers from the great Lawrence accident have finally appropriated the last dollar of the sum—$65,834. The total number of deaths has been 88. The Committee have had under their care, during their ministrations, 117 families and persons. For two persons incurably injured, life annuities have been purchased of $350 and $400 each.

—Timothy Sullivan, a prominent politician of Albany, was arrested a few evenings since for being engaged in a street fight. He resisted arrest and violently assaulted the officer who attempted to detain him, but was finally lo ged in jail. In the morning he awoke with a very bad headache to find that he could not be set at liberty without first procuring $200 bail. This he did and was let go.

—Capt. Isaac Fouratt, keeper of the Raritan House, near the steamboat dock in New-Brunswick, N. J., and for the last eight years an *attaché* of the Custom house in that city, committed suicide on March 4, by hanging. Pecuniary troubles, and the prospect of removal from his post, drove him to the act.

—Weston, the enterprising pedestrian, who set out to walk from Boston to Washington in ten days, reached the latter city on March 4, but not in time to witness the inauguration. He realized what a foolish feat he had pledged himself to perform before he had completed his journey, and says he won't try it again.

—Gov. Letcher and other prominent State officials of Virginia, with friends who swelled the party to three hundred, made a trip to Norfolk by the York River Railroad, on March 3, to celebrate the opening of that route. The company also visited Fort Monroe, but did not try to take it.

—Rev. Andrew Hoffman, of New-Hanover, Penn., for many years Pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church in that place, cut his throat with a razor on Feb. 28, inflicting a fatal wound. He was laboring under a temporary attack of insanity.

—Jacob Faude, one of the gunners who helped in firing the salute in Buffalo in honor of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, was seriously injured by the premature explosion of the cannon. He ought to be taken care of.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge BETTS.

PARTIES—FOREIGN ATTACHMENT—DEPOSITARY OF FREIGHT.

Felix Mancho vs. *The Brig Experiment and Benedict, Burr & Benedict and others*.—This case came up on exceptions to the libel on behalf of the firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict. The libel was founded on a bill of lading for a box of specie, alleged by the libelant to have been shipped on board the brig at San Juan del Norte to be brought to this port, but which was never delivered, and was filed against the vessel and her master and owners and certain consignees of her cargo, the parties excepting having afterwards been brought into the suit by an amendment to the libel, charging that they held, "on special deposit in their possession, or under their control, a part of the freight before mentioned and referred to." The exceptions taken to the libel were, that it joined in one suit the vessel, her master and owners, and Benedict, Burr and Benedict, who were third parties, in no way interested in the controversy, and that it contained no cause of action as against the parties excepting.

Held by the Court—That the exceptions do not put in question mere matters of form or regularity of practice, but have regard to substantive merits and the liability of these respondents individually, or with the other parties sued.

That the hypothesis upon which the suit is founded would seem to be, that these respondents being the depositaries (made so by agreement between a consignee of cargo and a claimant of the freight on it) of moneys earned by the brig on the voyage in question, can be held personally liable to a shipper of goods not delivered as agreed, and compelled by direct decree to pay that money to the libelant or into the Court, to abide the decree of the Court against the brig.

That the power to compel those defendants to account to the libelant as an equitable *cestui que trust* of the moneys received by them, could only be exercised by a Court having full chancery jurisdiction, and no such power is possessed by an Admiralty Court.

That a direct action of garnishment is not one of the remedies known to the practice of the Court, and the kindred procedure of coupling a warrant of foreign attachment with the monition issued in the cause must fall short of effecting the libelant's apparent aim, because the powers of that process are exhausted when the original parties intended to be coerced by it have intervened, and are actually in Court contesting the subject matter in person, as appears by the pleadings to be the case here.

That the exceptions, therefore, are well taken; the libel contains no cause of action against these defendants.

Decree, therefor, dismissing the libel with costs, as against them.

For respondents, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for libelant, Mr. Tracy and Mr. Manning.

COLLISION—FAULT ON BOTH SIDES—PRIVILEGED TACK.

George W. Hastings et al. vs. *The sloop Zebra*.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the sloop *Planet*, to recover the damages sustained by her in a collision with the *Zebra*, on Nov. 11, 1859. Both vessels were going up the East River into the Sound. The wind was northwesterly, blowing fresh, and the vessels, as they ran opposite tacks to each other, were nearly head and head. The *Planet* was on the larboard tack, from two to four points free, while the *Zebra* was close hauled on the starboard tack.

Held by the Court—That, to entitle the libelants to recover, they must show that the collision did not result from any fault on the *Planet*.

That the *Planet* was guilty of two faults: She had no look-out stationed ahead, and made no movement to avoid the collision. The *Zebra* was on the privileged tack, and had the right to presume that the *Planet* would give way.

The fact that the *Zebra* was guilty of like fault with the *Planet* does not entitle the libelants to a recovery, unless they prove the acts of the claimants were willfully and grossly culpable, and under circumstances when the libelants were helpless of all means to prevent or mitigate them.

No such state of facts is shown by the libelants.

Libel, therefore, dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Jenness & Watson; for claimants, Messrs. Stoughton and Harrington.

COLLISION—WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE—LOOK-OUT.

Nicholas Chatfield et al. vs. *The Schooner Renown*.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the schooner *Adelaide* to recover the damage sustained by her in a collision with the *Renown*, which occurred about 11 P. M., of the 9th of June, 1860, near Twenty-eighth-street, North River. The *Adelaide* was coming down the river before the wind, which was blowing fresh from N. or N. W., and the *Renown* was beating up, close hauled on her larboard tack, heading to the east shore. The night was clear. The libel alleged that the *Adelaide* was bound for the foot of Rammond-street, and when off Twenty eighth-street she came up into the wind, heading westerly, for the purpose of taking in her foresail, and while in that situation she saw the *Renown* about a quarter of a mile below, which, in spite of hails, ran directly into the *Adelaide*. The answer denied the material facts of the libel and alleged that the *Renown* was heading N. E. by N. as close to the wind as she could, and the *Adelaide* was coming down with the wind free and would have passed clear if both vessels had kept on, but the *Adelaide* suddenly luffed up across her bows, so near her that though her helm was instantly put hard up, she did not fall off enough to avoid the collision.

Held by the Court—That the witnesses on the *Renown* are entitled to higher credit than the two Chatfields, who assigned their ownership in the *Adelaide* without any consideration, to enable themselves to become witnesses. Moreover, there was an experienced look-out forward on the *Renown*, and no proof is given that that precaution was observed on the *Adelaide*.

That the weight of evidence is that the collision was almost simultaneous with the luffing of the *Adelaide*, instead of the *Renown's* being then a quarter of a mile below.

That the libelants have not proved the correctness of the management of their own vessel, nor have they established any culpable act or omission on the part of the *Renown* leading to the collision.

Libel therefore dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Stephens; for claimants, Messrs. Man and Parsons.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge SHIPMAN.

In the case of Rudolph Bloomingberg, indicted for perjury, the jury were a second time unable to agree, and were yesterday discharged. They stood, as we understand, ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

Suit to Recover Damages Resulting from a Collision.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Thomas Reilly vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company*.—This was an action for damages. The plaintiff is the owner of a horse and cart, which were damaged, and the driver killed, by collision with the defendants' cars at Fifty-seventh-street in October last.

It was proved by the plaintiff, and by the evidence of Mr. White, Superintendent of Wharves, and Mr. Rankin, Inspector of the Croton pipes, that the cart was being driven down Fourth-avenue by the side of the railroad track, and the whistle was blown by the engineer as the cars came out of the cut at Sixtieth-street, and the signal given to break up the cars at Fifty-eighth street.

The driver paid no attention to the warnings, but attempted to cross the track at Fifty-seventh street, in front of the engine, was struck at the rear of his cart and killed.

The Court held it to be gross negligence in the driver not to look out for the cars, on approaching the track, and attempting to cross it; that a party was bound to use every precaution to avoid a collision, and could not recover against the defendant in an accident provoked by his own negligence. The blowing of the whistle, the fact that a train was on its time, and had been due at that place at that hour for months, and that the cartman had been in the habit of loading and driving his cart in this vicinity, were sufficient to put the driver on his guard.

After hearing counsel, the Court gave judgment for the defendants.

For plaintiff, John B. Fogarty; for defendants, F. S. Tallmadge.

Insurance Case—Alleged Misrepresentation in Obtaining a Policy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice MONCRIEF.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company vs. *The Washington Insurance Company*.—This action is brought to recover the sum of $3,250, alleged to be due upon a policy of insurance made by the defendants.

The policy covered the machinery and factory of the plaintiffs, situated at Newton, in the State of Connecticut. The building was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th of September, 1856, while the policy was in force, and the plaintiffs claim for the amount the Company insured against.

The defence is, that false representations were made to the defendants for the purpose of inducing them to insure the property, by reason of which, and only upon the consideration that these representations were true, the defendants executed the policy.

The defendants allege that it was represented to them that there were two hydrants in the yard and two force pumps and hydrants in the building, whereas there was none, either in the building or yard. That no alterations were to be made in the building according to the terms of the policy; but that the plaintiff, contrary to such conditions, built on an additional frame building, and also placed a steam-boiler on the premises, all of which materially increased the risk of the insurance. The case is still on.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont, R. B. Kimball, for plaintiff; C. W. Stoughton, J. B. Smith, for defendant.

Practice upon Renewal of Motions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice INGRAHAM.

Elias J. Pattison vs. *Jared G. Bacon*.—The plaintiff in this action recovered judgment against the defendant, a little more than two years ago, upon a promissory note, upon failure to answer. Recently the defendant moved before Justice INGRAHAM to have the judgment opened and to be allowed to come in and defend. The ground alleged for the motion was that the note in suit was given by the defendant for the purchase price of a note sold by the plaintiff to the defendant, and that the defendant was defeated in recovery on the note bought by him, by evidence that the note had been paid; hence that there was no consideration for the note in suit.

The motion was opposed on the part of the plaintiff, both upon the merits and also on the ground that a motion to open a judgment taken by default was too late, unless made within one year. Justice INGRAHAM denied the motion.

The defendant now moved, upon additional affidavits, to be allowed to renew his motion. The following is the opinion of the Court, denying the leave:

INGRAHAM, J.—I see no reason for a reargument of this motion. The additional matters which the defendant wishes to set up on the renewed motion were all known to him when that original motion was made. He should have stated all that was necessary at that time to secure his success. If he has neglected to do so, it is not consistent with the rules of practice in such case to allow him the opportunity of making up the facts necessary to avoid the effect of the former decision. It is no more within the rule of propriety to allow a renewal of a motion for such a purpose, than it would be to set aside a verdict of a jury because a party did not put in evidence all of his defence which was known to him at the time. If the order as made on the motion was right, it ought not to be vacated for the reasons now submitted. If it was erroneous, the defendant should appeal to the General Term and have it renewed. The motion is denied.

Stephen P. Nash for the motion; Benj. Vaughan Abbott opposed.

More About the McKenzie Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Alexander McKenzie vs. *Jane McKenzie*.—This case, so many times reported in this paper, was again before the Court on a motion of defendant's counsel for an order directing the Receiver to account for moneys collected from the estate in controversy. Decision was reserved.

John McKeon for plaintiff; Samuel J. Glassey for defendant.

It appears that since the litigation commenced, the parties to it have composed their troubles and commenced living together again, but that the defendant either neglected or forgot to pay her counsel. The suit grew out of a transfer of a house and lot which the plaintiff conveyed to his wife, and afterwards sought to recover it back, alleging that he was in an unfit condition to make a valid transfer at the time it was made, from the excessive use of liquor.

Street Excavations—Alleged Negligence.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Leonard Gohring vs. *John W. Farmer*.—The plaintiff, in his complaint in this action, alleges against the defendant, as a cause of action, that on the 7th day of January, 1860, the said defendant made an excavation in the sidewalk in front of the premises No. 123 Broome-street, in this City. The plaintiff, whose occupation is driving a lager-bier wagon, while driving along this street, on the said 7th day of January, 1860, was precipitated into the aforesaid hole, together with his horse and wagon, by reason of which he sustained damage to the amount of $5,000. The defendant avers that said excavation was properly guarded, so as to render it quite unnecessary for any one to precipitate himself into it; that it was made by the plumber, in order to construct some repairs necessary to be done to the water-pipes.

J. McGay for plaintiff; R. Loucks for defendant.

Affairs of the Ohio Life and Trust Company—What Amounts to an Indorsement by a Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Wells.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. *The Farmers' Bank of Salem*.—This action was brought to recover of the defendant as an indorser of a bill of exchange. On the trial it appeared that, in August, 1857, the defendant owned the bill in suit, and that its cashier, for safety of transmission, as alleged, wrote upon it the words, "Pay E. Ludlow, cashier, P. S. Campbell, cashier," and sent it to the New York branch of the Ohio Life and Trust Company for collection. The name of the defendant did not appear upon the bill The plaintiff, making a loan to the Trust Company, was given the bill as collateral.

The Court held that, although the plaintiff paid value for the note, still, as against the defendant, the Bank of the State of New-York could not recover.

Nonsuit was granted.

A. W. Clason for plaintiff; Edwards, Pierrepont and W. Stanley for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

THE TEMPTER GUILTIER THAN THE TEMPTED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Harris Asher, convicted on the previous day of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and fined $250—the prisoner to stand committed until the fine is paid. The prisoner had been strongly recommended to mercy by the jury, and his counsel, Judge Russel, represented to the Court that his wife was now in a critical condition, and surrounded by a family of children, all depending on the prisoner for support.

Judge MCCUNN, however, remarked that though the appeal to his sympathy in behalf of the prisoner's family, and the recommendation of the jury, had great weight in his mind, he could not allow criminals of this stamp to escape with light punishment, for a crime many times more aggravated than that of the miserable thieves whom he tempts into a wrong course. These receivers are prevailing upon many of our young men, who would never think of dishonesty if left by themselves, to steal from their employers, by the temptation held out. A discrimination should be made between the boy seduced by temptation, or the poor wretch urged on by hunger, who are driven to steal, and the cool and calculating receiver, prompted by avarice, and regardless of the ruin he was bringing upon his victims. The Court had a wide discretion in the case, and might impose a sentence of any length, from five years in State Prison down to a short term in the Penitentiary. In view of the circumstances already mentioned, the severest penalty would not be imposed, but the ends of justice would only be served by much more than the lightest sentence.

STUPID, BUT DISHONEST.

Thomas Minor, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt in that degree; and as he appeared to be *non compos mentis*, was not visited with severity. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

A HAPPY DELIVERANCE OUT OF TROUBLE.

Henry Schwartz, indicted for forgery in passing a counterfeit bill, was next put to the bar

Henry Walters testified that he kept a porter-house; on the 6th of February last, the prisoner bought 42 cents worth of drinks, and paid therefor with a $5 bill, (here identified, and admitted by the defence to be counterfeit.) Witness told the prisoner that the bill was bad; he replied that he had no other money, and then ran away On cross-examination the witness said the prisoner bore a good character, and would not probably have committed the offence if he had not been tipsy.

William Rosenberger testified that his place was a short distance from that of the last witness; the prisoner came there on the 6th of February, and having obtained one drink paid for it with a ten-cent piece; he then wanted another drink, and offered a $5 bill, (the one identified;) witness took it out, and returned with it, telling the prisoner that he didn't know whether it was good or bad, and therefore would not take it

The District-Attorney at this point said that he should not ask a conviction, and the prisoner was therefore acquitted and discharged, his counsel stating at the same time there were several gentlemen in Court who were ready to testify that the prisoner was a hard-working and honest man.

PASSED BAD MONEY AND LIED ABOUT IT.

Richard Fitzgerald, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree. He made some statements to the Court which proved to be false, and, with a reprimand from the Court, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

JOHN SMITH.

A person, bearing the unusual and very remarkable name of John Smith, who was indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

DICK, LIKE "TRAY, CAUGHT IN BAD COMPANY."

Richard Johnson, jointly indicted with the last prisoner, for the same offence, was next put to the bar and tried.

Harsten Benken testified that the two prisoners came to his place and bought some drinks; Smith paid for them with a bad two-dollar bill; at this point the officer came into his store to notify him that there was such a counterfeit in circulation; the prisoners were then arrested and taken to the Station-house; the prisoner, Johnson, said nothing while he was in the store; Smith did the talking; no bad money was found on Johnson.

Francis H. W. Jostin testified that the prisoners came to his place; Smith ordered drinks for both; Smith paid with a two-dollar bill; Johnson said nothing.

Officer Cronin testified that he arrested the prisoners; he had just been notified from head quarters that a new counterfeit was issued; as he was notifying the store-keepers of the fact, he found the prisoners at the store of the first witness, as had been already narrated; on searching them no bad money, but some good was found.

For the defence, *Mary Ingles* was called, and testified that she was sister of the prisoner Johnson; he follows the sea for a living.

John Smith, the last prisoner, was then called for the defence.

The District-Attorney objected to the witness testifying, and the Court sustained the objection. There were no further witnesses called, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

A FACE FORGOTTEN, AND ITS OWNER FORGIVEN.

John Gerken, indicted for forgery, was next put to the bar. But as the complainant could not identify him, the District Attorney refused to press a conviction, and the Jury rendering a verdict of acquittal, the prisoner was discharged.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE" RACE IN COURT.

William Eadle—complexion, ace of spades—indicted for larceny, was next put upon trial The complainant, fellow descendant of Ham, swore that he went to a concert-saloon with a watch in his pocket; he sat beside the prisoner; in a few minutes he missed his watch, and communicated the fact to his friend, who here came upon the stand, and continued the narrative of events. After his friend, the complainant, had seated himself, the witness saw the prisoner putting the watch in his coat pocket. In a few minutes the complainant said, I have lost my watch. Keep still, said his friend, and I will put you on the track. But, meantime, the prisoner had taken the "inside track" and escaped. The witness had known the prisoner under the name of Johnson. The prisoner was subsequently arrested, but the watch was not found. The jury took the case, and after consultation, were unable to agree, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded.

A CONFIDENCE MAN.

John Nicholas, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar. It appears that the prisoner promised an old German laborer to get work for him if he would pay $60 for the service. The parties met on the Bloomingdale road, when the prisoner, having received the money, "made himself scarce." He was subsequently arrested on another charge, and accidentally identified by the complainant as the man who had swindled him. He was convicted and sent to Sing Sing for two years.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, to pass sentences and listen to motions.

Verdict for Damages against a Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Brown and a Jury, March 7-8.

Theodore T. Edgerton vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company*.—Action to recover $20,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff through negligence of defendant.

On the 28th of February, 1859, the caboose car of the defendants', wherein plaintiff was a passenger, while approaching Chatham Four Corners at a low rate of speed, was thrown from the track against a baggage-car standing on an adjacent turn-out, whereby the body of the caboose was twisted completely in two and the plaintiff severely injured in his left knee.

The case was first tried at a Circuit Term, before Judge Scott, in March, 1860. The cause of the accident not appearing from the evidence on either side, the defendant moved for, and obtained a non-suit, on the ground that negligence had been shown, Mr. Jenks, of plaintiff's counsel, opposing the motion on the ground that the fact of the car running off was *prima facie* evidence of negligence; that a well-constructed car, properly conducted, on a well-built and well superintended track *could not* run off; and that the defendant, in rebuttal, was bound not only to point out the precise cause of the accident, but also to show that it was one which human care and skill could not provide against.

The plaintiff appealed and a new trial was ordered. The evidence in this did not differ materially from that on the former occasion.

After an absence of several hours, the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of $4,500, and the Court granted an allowance of $200.

Grenville T. Jenks and J. J. Reynolds for plaintiff; Gen. Sandford for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Ackers m* vs. *Helms*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Meeks et al. vs. *Gayer*.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Richards vs. *Wood*.—Motion granted, without costs.

Showard vs. *Mead et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Clark vs. *Conkey et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Barlow* vs. *Dinsmore et al.*—Motion granted as to the 1st, 4th, 5th and 6th paragraphs, and denied as to the others. Costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MEMORIEY, J.—*Powell* vs. *Cushing*.—Papers with Clerk.

Reilly vs. *Cornell*.—Case settled.

POLICE REPORTS.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, as Mr. Thomas H. Copkins, of No. 74 Horatio-street, reached the corner of Bleecker and Bond streets he was met by two men, one of whom remarked, "That's him" and immediately knocked his hat over his eyes. Both the ruffians then seized the blinded man and threw him into an area, 15 feet below the side-walk. The violence attending the fall rendered Mr. Copkins insensible, affording the villains an opportunity to rob him of $60. The unconscious victim was found soon after the robbers fled by a policeman of the Ninth Ward, who conveyed him to the Station-house. When Mr. Copkins recovered his senses, he made known his loss, but was unable to give any description of his assailants, the outrage having been so suddenly perpetrated, and consequently there is little hope of bringing them to justice.

REARRESTED FOR MURDER.

An indictment having been found by the Grand Jury against Jeremiah Flynn, John Sneden, James Blythe, Michael Gillespie and James Scott, for the murder of Joseph Sutcliffe, a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of the three last named, and on Thursday evening Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Ward, took them into custody. Flynn and Sneden were already in the Tombs awaiting trial. It will be remembered that young Sutcliffe, who was steward on board the brig *William and Mary*, was assaulted in Thirty ninth-street on Christmas night robbed and murdered by five ruffians. The Police arrested the above-named men on suspicion at the time, and while two of them were held to answer, the others were discharged. Those arrested on Thursday night were committed to the Tombs to await a trial.

STABBED BY ROWDIES.

On Thursday evening some rowdies, among whom were James Donnelly and Thomas Quig, entered the restaurant No. 126 West Twenty-ninth-street, where they had some difficulty with the proprietor. The rowdies immediately commenced a wholesale destruction of property in the saloon, and finally went into the the street and threw stones through the windows. Mr. McNamee the proprietor, went to the sidewalk for the purpose of remonstrating with the men, when one of them stabbed him in the hand, inflicting a severe wound Officers Irving and Teitchman, of the Twentieth Ward, were soon at the scene, and succeeded in arresting the two men above named. They were taken before Justice CONSOLLY, who committed them to answer a charge of felonious assault.

A FRENCH WOMAN ROBBED.

Officer Van Brunt, of the Eighth Ward, yesterday apprehended a burglar named Robert Nickson, charged with burglary. On Sunday evening last the house No. 121 Prince-street was entered by burglars, who carried away $1 500 worth of money and clothing belonging to a French lady just arrived in the country, who was boarding there. The officer traced a portion of the stolen property to a pawn shop in Broome-street kept by a man named Jackson, who informed him that Nickson had pawned the property. On arresting the latter individual, the remainder of the stolen property was found in his possession. Justice CONSOLLY committed the prisoner to answer

Coroner's Inquests.

DROWNED, NOT MURDERED.

The inquest on the body of Hugh Duffy, formerly a coachman in the employ of Mrs. Parish, in Union square, whose body was found on Thursday floating in the river at the foot of Christopher street, was concluded yesterday. Duffy has been missing since the 24th of December, and his friends contended that he had been murdered. A reward of $500 was offered by the City authorities for information which would tend to restore him to his family, but all search was unavailing. Suspicion was directed toward a man and his son, in whose company Duffy was last seen, and they were arrested. After a lengthy examination, the magistrate before whom they were taken deemed the evidence insufficient to warrant him in holding them, and they were discharged Dr. Geo Benton yesterday made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, but could find no trace of violence. In his opinion, death was caused by drowning, and the jury so rendered their verdict. It is thought that the deceased, while intoxicated, had walked off one of the piers into the North River. He was a native of Ireland, aged 36 years, and generally temperate in his habits.

AN UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.

On Thursday evening, the body of a well-dressed man, about 35 years of age, whose name is unknown, was found floating in the water at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River. The deceased was five feet nine inches in height stout built had a red goatee and brown hair. The body had evidently been in the water six or eight weeks. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body yesterday, when a verdict of "Death from supposed drowning" was rendered by the jury. The deceased is supposed to be respectably connected, and any person having lost a friend mysteriously can see the clothing worn by the deceased, at the Coroner's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 8.

$46,000 U. S. 6s, 81 Cou	91¾	200 Har. R. Pref	b30 39¼
$1,500 Treas 12 Dec. Notes	103¾	100 do	39¼
16,000 Ill. St. 6s	90	60 Brooklyn City R.	115
6,000 Indiana 5s	84	550 Reading Railroad	44
1 000 Vir. St. 6s	75	100 do	43⅞
4,000 do	76	100 Mich. Central R.	57¾
3,000 N Car. State 6s	79	375 do	57¾
15,000 Mo. State 6s	65½	150 do	s10 57¾
10 000 do	66	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	15¾
10,000 do	s10 66	225 Mich. So. & N. Ia. S.	36
40 000 do	s30 66	100 do	s30 36
1,000 do	66¾	100 do	34¾
4 000 Cal. State 7s	88	50 do	b10 36
1,000 M So 2d M. Bds.	56	100 Ill. Central R.	s10 80
5,000 L. C. & M. L. G Bs.	17	400 do	s30 80
500 Ill Cen. R Bds	98¾	50 do	80¼
1,00 Erie & W. 2d M Bs	36	150 do	80¾
1,000 Gal. & hi 2d mt	90¾	450 do	s10 80½
7 Bk of America	105	100 do	s30 80½
10 Bk of Commerce	91	50 do	s15 80½
5 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	88	300 do	80¾
25 do	s4	100 do	80¾
50 do	s3	60 do	b3 81
100 Lud. Riv. R. R.	b10 45½	400 do	b60

the balance among a very limited circle, the firm even in such cases being frequently called upon to guarantee prompt payment of interest on the loans The bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad were first brought out, followed by those of the Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Lake Shore and other Western Railroads. The immediate success of these works fully vindicated the representations made in reference to them, and realized large profits to the purchasers of their securities. Thenceforward the operations of this firm were distinguished rather for their magnitude than for the difficulties to be surmounted. For several years nearly every loan brought upon the market was proffered it, securing to it a selection of the best offered In a short time its operations extended to almost every State in the Union where railroads were in progress, and a very long list of our best paying projects might be named, for the construction of which this firm were instrumental in securing the means So thoroughly had this firm become established in public confidence, that, in the years of 1852, 1853 and 1854, it was no unusual affair for it to make negotiations equaling $1 000 000 in a single day, while sales varying $100 000 to $500 000 a day were of common occurrence. In 1852 the firm was enlarged by the addition to it of Mr. James Winslow, brother of the deceased.

Considering the immense number of securities negotiated, the firm was very fortunate in the enterprises selected. This was in a great measure due to Mr. Lanier, whose thorough and intimate acquaintance with the West enabled him to foresee with great accuracy the works likely to be successful. Nearly all the securities negotiated have had their interest promptly paid, while many of them rank among the very first class. This firm were also the first to introduce *County* bonds of the State of Ohio upon this market, and negotiated the greater portion of these, which are still regarded as one among the most reliable Western securities.

After 1854, the firm gradually withdrew from railway negotiations and confined itself almost entirely to banking, in which it transacted a large business. About 18 months since Mr. Winslow retired from it on account of his health, which continued steadily to decline till his decease

What these gentlemen actually accomplished, however, is to be looked for in the *results*, rather than in the magnitude of their operations. The credit they early established for Western securities spread till it extended over the whole of Europe as well as of this country. The capital of both was freely proffered to our enterprises. A similar spectacle was never seen. Railroads were commenced simultaneously in every part of the Union, and in the decade just closed 25,000 miles were constructed. In one or two years, 4,000 miles were opened each year. The whole system sprang as if by magic into existence, stretching from Quebec, in Canada, to New Orleans—3,500 miles apart—and from the eastern part of Maine to the eastern part of Kansas, penetrating every portion of our wide domain. The whole of Europe has yet hardly constructed the extent of miles constructed in the United States within the past ten years.

The commerce of a country like the United States is mainly a creation of its public works as these are essential to give a commercial value to the products of the interior. A person who provides the means for the construction of a railroad is a public benefactor. Its results are the measure of good he has accomplished. But such persons are often the unseen spring in the mechanism, while the one who superintends the execution of a single piece of the work, becomes the conspicuous object. But for the former, the latter could have had no function or name. Now, if we take the results that followed the efforts of the pioneers in the great railway movement, we shall have nothing in history to compare with it. In the Western States, where this has been most conspicuous, there are now 10 500 miles of railroad, constructed at a cost of $400 000,000, carrying freight to the amount of 7,500,000 tons annually, and having a value of at least $500,000,000 The population of these States increased from 4,721,554 in 1850 to 7,797 528 in 1860, at the rate of about 70 per cent. Their wealth has increased in threefold ratio. First class cities have sprung into existence, and the whole face of the country presents the scene of a numerous, active and thriving population, with a vast commerce, nearly all the creation of its public works.

In the Eastern States the most striking effect of these works is seen in the progress in population and commerce of the City of New-York The population of this City and its environs has increased from 645 000 in 1850, to 1,155 000 in 1860 Its exports, in 1850, were $47,580,357; in 1859, $149,683,450. Its imports, in 1850, were $116 667 558; in 1856, $229 406,130 Its wealth, in the same time, has more than trebled This advance is the real measure of the results of the construction of Western rail oads, as New York has reaped the same advantage as if each had been constructed for its particular benefit

Such results, the firm of which Mr. Winslow was an active member, were greatly instrumental in achieving, and it is proper that the occasion of his decease should not be passed by without a reference to them, and which are certainly the proudest monument ever erected to the memory of man.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 8.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad 21¾; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1-10 discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 8, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 4.707 bbls. Flour, 2,480 bushels Wheat, 4,718 bushels Corn, 282 bushels Barley, 963 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 2,722 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,143 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $5 25; Pearls are quiet at $5 25 @ 10 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been made of 1,600 lbs. Yellow at 31c.@33½c @ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand, and 3 800 bags have been reported sold, part at 12½c.@13¼c. @ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

COTTON—A very moderate business has been transacted, to-day, the sales having reached only 1 250 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11¾c.@11¾c. @ lb.

DYEWOODS—Are inactive and prices are somewhat nominal.

FISH—Dry Cod have been slightly dealt in, and Mackerel have likewise been sparingly purchased at former quotations. A less active inquiry prevails for Herring, which, however, are steady.

FRUIT—The demand for most kinds has been moderate, including Layer Raisins, at $2 10@$2 15; Bunch do., at $1 55 @ box Figs at 4½c.@5c., and Currants at 4¼c.@4¾c., @ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The unfavorable news from England, and the rise in freights discourage shippers, who are reluctant to buy freely unless at reduced prices. The demand from the regular trade is moderate for the medium and finer grades, which are quoted steady. We have heard of sales of 9,200 bbls., including superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 20@$5 40; Jenny, $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 20@$5 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$5 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55, @ bbl., the market closing heavily, although the principal holders are not disposed to make any important concessions to buyers.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 5 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in fair request at former prices; sales 2,100 bbls., at $5 20@$6 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, @ bbl. Canadian is salable and steady, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 60 @ bbl: sales 580 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, @ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for, at at $1 50@$1 75 @ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased, to-day, at about former prices for really desirable lots. The demand has been mainly from shippers. The reported sales since our last comprise 94,000 bushels, including very poor Canadian Club, from the Railroad dépôt at $1 15; White Western at $1 40@$1 50; Red Western, part at $1 30@$1 31, delivered; Amber Wisconsin at $1 23; Milwaukee Club, (which constituted the bulk of the sales) at $1 22@$1 23, in store and delivered; Northwestern Club, at $1 20@$1 21. Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 18 @ bushel. Corn is in request, and is dearer The sales, to-day, were 51,000 bushels at 58¾c.@60¾c. for new Mixed Western, from Railroad dépôt, and delivered; 66c.@67½c. for old Mixed Western, in store, and delivered; 60c.@66c. for poor to fair dry yellow Southern, @ bushel. Rye is selling, in lots, at 68c @70c. @ bushel. Barley is in demand at full rates. Sales 9,000 bushels, including Lake Shore, at 80c; Canada East, at 77c, and State, part at 73c. @ bushel. Barley Malt has been purchased to the extent of 6,000 bushels, mainly at 90c. @ bush Oats are inquired for, including Canada, at 34c.@34½c.; Western at 34c.@34½c., and State at 34½c.@35c., @ bushel.

The receipts and shipments from Chicago for the last week were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	17,394	21,318
Wheat, bush	100,864	24,613
Corn, bush	146,610	7,202
Oats, bush	7,560	5,795
Rye, bush	3,337	——
Barley, bush	9,752	1,670
Seeds, lbs	214,568	74,138
Pork, bbls	19	3,847
Cut Meats, lbs	545,010	1,633,814
Lard, lbs	281,674	864,386
Tallow, lbs	5,345	4,070
Live Hogs, No	1 974	1,453
Dressed Hogs, No	2,218	213
Beef Cattle, No	1,933	1,543

The receipts from the 1st of January, for three years past, were:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	206,735	66 936	53 128
Wheat, bush	1,026,288	445,780	341,565
Corn, bush	1,371,731	1,149,300	264 738
Oats, bush	99,738	128 021	76 276
Rye, bush	64,980	29,167	10,133
Barley, bush	95,306	79 450	56.910
Seeds, lbs	836,394	1,113,338	602.574
Pork, bbls	26,090	5,418	3.243
Cut Meats, lbs	5 236,396	3 481,222	920.230
Lard, lbs	3,184 313	2,161,141	270,711
Tallow, lbs	78,633	28 277	134,546
Live Hogs, No	67.187	27,154	11,184
Dressed Hogs, No	108 825	44.333	25,111
Beef Cattle, No	17,989	15 756	10,078

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 75c.@85c., chiefly within the range, @ 100 lbs

HOPS—Sales have been made of 50 bales New, at 25c.@32c. @ lb.

IRON—Sales of all kinds have been light, yet prices have not varied remarkably.

LEAD—Has been in request, but not at prices satisfactory to the principal holders, and sales have been limited.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand at uniform quotations

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 15 hhds Porto Rico, at 32c. and 55 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 23½ @ gallon

NAVAL STORES—A limited inquiry prevails for Crude Turpentine at $2 75 @ 280 bbl. Spirits do., at 36¾c @ 37¾c. @ gallon; Tar, at $2 25@$2 56¼ @ bbl, and Resin, generally, including Common, at $1 30@ $1 35 @ 310 lbs.

OILS—The firmness against holders of Linseed checks business, and only job lots have been sold to-day, within a range of from 60c.@62c. @ gallon Nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork was depressed and lower, with sales of only 450 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 06¼ for Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime, @ bbl. Hogs, Cut Meats and Bacon were unchanged. Lard was more active sales having been made of 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c @ 10¼c. @ lb Beef is in request at steady prices; sales 200 bbls. at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $9 50@$9 87 for repacked Western do, and $5 75@$6 25 for country Mess @ bbl; sales 226 bbls. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 @ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@ $13 50 @ bbl. Butter is in limited request, at 10c @ 14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State @ lb. Cheese is in some demand at 8½c @10½c. @ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 120 tierces, in lots, at from 6¾@6¾@$4 12½ @ 100 lbs

SUGARS—Have been less sought after to-day. Sales 600 hhds., including Cuba, at 4½c.@6c., and Porto Rico on terms not ascertained; also 225 hhds. Melado, part at 3c @3½c. @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 16 000 lbs. prime on private terms.

TEAS—Greens were actively competed for at the auction sale to-day, and brought higher prices. Gunpowder 46½c @60c; Imperial, 42c.@59c; Hyson, 39½c.@49½c; Young Hyson, 43c.@56½c; Twankay, 40c @43c, and Hyson Twankay, 40c.@44c., @ lb. Blacks were not in as much favor, and were withdrawn. The trade in the regular channels is of an average extent, indicative of much firmness in prices.

TAR—Continues inactive at old quotations.

TOBACCO—At racts more attention at steady rates; sales 272 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@9c., with 2 613 bales Cuba and 154 bales Havana on private terms, @ lb.

WHISKY—Is heavy and prices are lower. Sales 750 bbls. at 17¾c @17¾c. @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners claim a further advance, which tends to impose export movements. For Liverpool—Flour, 5s. 9d. @ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12¾d.@13d.; Corn, 12¼d.@12¾d. @ bushel; cotton, 3-32d @1-16d. @ lb; Resin, 3s. 6d @ 3s. 9d. @ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; For Glasgow—Flour, 4s @ bbl.; Grain 12½d @13½d. @ bushel; Resin, 4s @ bbl., Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow, 40s., and Clover Seed, 45s. @ ton For London—Flour 4s. @ bbl.; Grain 13d @14¼d. @ bushel. Pork 5s @ bbl.; Beef, 8s 6d. @ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s. @42s. 6d.; Tallow, 40s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d. @40s. per ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	From	For		
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	9
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Mch	11
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Mch	11
Adriatic	New-York	Southampton	Mch	13
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	13
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	Mch	15
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	16
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Mch	16
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	16
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch	20
Zulu	New-York	Kingston, Ja	Mch	20
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch	23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch	23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch	26
Arabia	New-York	New-York	Mch	27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch	30

FROM EUROPE.

	From	For		
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb.	16
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb.	20
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Feb.	21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb.	23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb.	23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb	29
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch	2
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch	4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch	6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch	18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch	18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch	20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl	3
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl	4

Departure of European Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Edinburgh* will close at the Post-office this (Saturday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Adriatic*, will close at the Post-office on Wednesday, March 13, at 6 A. M.

Departure of the Pacific Mails.

The mails for the Isthmus and the Pacific by the steamship *Northern Light*, will close at the Post office, on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. (Letters for California intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at	5 A. M. and	3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and	3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and	4:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and	2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamb at		3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at		4:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 493 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WEBSTER IN THE SENATE.—THE MAGnificent Engraving, representing that thrilling and sublime scene in the United States Senate—WEBSTER DELIVERING HIS GREAT 7TH OF MARCH SPEECH—has been put down in price from Three Dollars to One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents per copy. This extraordinary reduction has been made during the present National crisis with the view of bringing this Splendid Union Picture within the reach of every home. No picture equal to it in size has ever before been sold for less than from $5 to $10 and the first copies of the work, no better than the present ones as we are now printing them from renewed plates) sold rapidly at $10 per copy. It is nearly 3 by 4 feet in size.

The godlike Webster, on an occasion when the whole nation agitated, was waiting to hear him, standing in the midst of his compeers, with Fillmore in the chair with Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Bell, Seward, Cass, Douglas and a whole galaxy of the chosen statesmen of the day, earnestly listening to every word that fell from his lips, this was indeed a sublime scene, and one which the artist has here daguerreotyped with a perfection almost incredible. It is a full representative of the Senate chamber, with a correct Portrait of each Senator in his seat, with Portraits also of a large number of distinguished guests who were present on the floor of the senate—embracing in all over one hundred of the most noted men of the nation each drawn from a daguerreotype taken especially for the purpose. Every engraving is accompanied with an outline key, pointing out by numbers the location of each person represented.

Inclose one dollar and eight red stamps to our address, and you will receive the picture by return of mail, carefully rolled in a tube, and postage paid. Send a club of four and we will send one copy extra, making five pictures for $5. All money in letters, registered according to law, are at our risk.

How to Make some Money.—We wish to employ 100 good Agents to engage in the sale of these pictures and we will enter into such an arrangement as will guarantee them $100 profit per month.

JONES & CLARK, Engraving Publishers, No 83 Nassau-st, New York.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY Schools will be issued about the 1st of April, called the "LAY SCHOOL BELL," containing about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Duets, Trios Quartettes and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of the elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for seminaries, academies and public schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells" Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 450,000 copies in twenty-five months The price of this book will be 20 cents by the hundred. In paper covers—30 cents bound. Liberal discount to the trade.

JUST PUBLISHED—A POPULAR TREATISE on stricture and diseases of the bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS Member of the College of Surgeons, London. Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by D. C. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, mailed for ten three-cent stamps.

HELP WANTED

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A LAWYER'S office; must write a good hand; wages first year $75. Apply at No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 6, between the hours of 11 and 12.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A RELIABLE MAN to drive and take charge of a single horse and carriage and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, stating references and wages, (to board himself,) VINDEX, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, AN unmarried man; one that understands the business, may address Box No. 1,966 Post-office, stating name and reference.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, at Bloomingdale, a man for coachman and gardiner; an unmarried man preferred. Apply at No. 61 Orchard-st., from 8 to 10 A. M.

A COMPETENT WOMAN.—WANTED, A competent woman to do general housework; must be a good cook and come well recommended; none other need apply; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 138 Charlton-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A FIRST-RATE COOK, washer and ironer, at No. 80 West 42d-st.

A GARDENER WANTED.—SOME NEED APply who cannot give satisfactory references as to their capacity to tree grapes and manage the green house and kitchen garden. Apply (stating references) to S. M. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework of a small family. One who understands her business may apply at No. 5 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND WAITRESS.—WANTED A Nurse and waitress at No. 275 4th-av. Apply Saturday, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 69 East 17th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

EXTRAORDINARY LECTURES!—DR. P. B. RANDOLPH ON HASHEESH AND RUM!—This distinguished gentleman has consented to deliver two Lectures in the Hall No. 156 Fulton st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY March 10, at 2 and 7½ P. M. In the afternoon on *Hasheesh and the Human Soul*, in which he will make some astounding revelations concerning that wonderful and terrible drug. In the evening, *Rum, Hasheesh and the Human Body*.—Admission 6 cents. ALEX. CAMPBELL P. G. W. P. S. of T.

RUTH, A SACRED CANTATA—POETRY BY Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Augustus Cull, designed for Sunday School and Sacred Concerts, will be issued in about two weeks, and will be performed in this City by about 200 Sunday School Masters and Misses from the ages of 13 to 16. Those having good voices, and wishing to take part, will call upon Mr. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held on the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. PARKER, TO-MORROW EVENING, on the occasion of the sending of a Spanish-Protestant Mission to Panama, South America, by the American and Foreign Christian Union. Rev. Drs. PARKER, EDDY and the Missionary, will take part in the exercises.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL deliver his great lecture on *Jerusalem and its Surroundings* at the Polytechnic Institute Livingston-st. Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 13, at 7½ o'clock, Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Bridge-st. P. M. Sabbath School.

NORTH TRINITY REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, organized under the authority of the South Classis of New-York, will hold regular services in their Chapel on 34th-st., west of Broadway. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach NEXT SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening—*Our Lord a Physician*, with a word on the Medical profession.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Preaching TOMORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. BISHOP JAMES and at 7 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Chas. S. HARRIS. Sacramental services at 3 o'clock P. M. Services EVERY EVENING next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Services will commence at 10¾ o'clock. ORDINATION.—In the EVENING, Rev. Mr. MURRAY will be ordained and installed pastor of Market-st. Church, sermon by Rev. Dr. HUTTON. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—A SERMON WILL BE preached on SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst., in the Church of the Transfiguration (29th-st. between Madison and 5th avs.,) by Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., and a collection be made in behalf of the "Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen" Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE "PROTestant Episcopal Mission to Public Institutions of the City of New-York" will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. T. M. PETERS. Addresses from several of the Clergy.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH—35TH-ST., BEtween 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will deliver the concluding lecture of the Course on the *Characteristic and Pathognomy of the Divine Language*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

OLD BOTHERHAM WILL PREACH at Abbott Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*The Worth of the Individual Person*. Subject for the Evening—*The Pursuit of Riches*. A sermon for young men.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives his third lecture of the series on the *Sacred Relations of Life*, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject *—The Duties and Relations of the Parent* Rev. E. G. HOOKER, of New-York City, will preach in the MORNING. Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

REV. J. J. McGILL WILL PREACH TO the 11th-st U. P. Congregation, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject in the Evening—*The Sleeper Awakened; or, the Unveiling Made Willing*. 11th-st., near 3d-av.

THE TESTIMONY OF EPISCOPALIANS CONCERNING ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will deliver the last lecture on this subject in the First Universalist Church, corner of Clark-st and Monroe-place Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHRIST'S LESSONS OF PRINCIPLE, will be the subject of discourse at the 30th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON Rev. E. G. BROOKS Pastor. Services at 3 Rev. B. PETERS, of Williamsburgh, will preach in the MORNING.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—WORSHIPPING IN Mike Baptist Chapel 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. F. G. BROWN, of Massachusetts. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ EVENING. Families in the vicinity and strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REgular SABBATH services at the Chapel of the Rutger's Institute, 8th-av between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. E. MIX. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE, at Dodworth's Hall, at No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. By particular request the lecture last Wednesday evening will be repeated—*George Washington and Napoleon I.; their Public and Private Characters Contrasted.*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, March 10 Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. WM J. HOGE WILL REPEAT, BY request, his sermon, on behalf of the Magdalen Benevolent Society in the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th st., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, March 10. Service to commence at 3½ o'clock. A collection will be taken in all of the objects of the Association.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, Corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. LEONARD W. KIP, Jr., may be expected to preach TO-MORROW EVENING. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN—Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Rev. W. J. POTTER, of New-Bedford, Mass will preach on SUNDAY, 10th inst. morning and evening Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are welcome.

"NEW PATCHES UPON OLD GARMENTS" will be the subject of TO-MORROW MORNING'S discourse at the State st., Congregational Church, near Boyt at Brooklyn, by the Pastor. Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on Lord's Day (March 9,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject, morning—*The Great Commandment*. Evening—*Who is My Neighbor*.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—THE SECOND Lecture on the Course to the Young Men of the City will be delivered at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, above Waverley-place, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS

MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 34th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rev. S. A. CORBY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered during the morning service.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sanctuary, No. 148 1st-st., on the *Fulfillment of the Bible in Israel's Restoration, the Second Coming of Christ, the Millennium*, &c., &c Seats free.

CHRIST IS COMING!—HIS SPECIAL MINister, sent to prepare His true people for His reception, and to reprove him the judgment of the world, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. Seats free Come and hear.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST. NEAR 6TH-AV., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector Services, TOMORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach. Seats free.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 Bowery EVERY SUNDAY, subjects on the 10th, at 3 P. M.—*Coercion; Should the Government retake its property in the seceding States?* At 7½ P. M.—*Political Principles and Parties*. Platform free to all.

BEEKMAN-HILL M. E. CHURCH—2D-AV., between 50th and 51st sts., entrance in 50th-st. Rev. JOHN A. ROCHE will preach on SUNDAY March 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. Prayer Meeting every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING Rev. MORSE BAILEY will give the second lecture on the *Superiority of Universalism*.

REV. T. DE BELLAMY WILL PREACH in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st. on SUNDAY March 10, at 10½ A. M., and Rev ROBERT HENRY at 7½ P. M.

DR. JOHN THOMAS WILL CONTINUE his Interesting Lectures upon *The Second Coming of Christ in Power and Great Glory*, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley place. Rev E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE RIGHT REV. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Redeemer 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst. Service at 7½ o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH. 41st-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. F. STARKS. Revival meetings through the week at 7½ P. M.

BOY PREACHING.—ALBERT G. LAWSON, JR. will preach at the Baptist Church, Hoboken, SUNDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREVOSTE? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by respectable young American girl, to do chamberwork and waitress, or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing. No objection to go to the country for the Summer months. City reference given. Call at No 244 9th-st, between 1st and 2d avs

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing or waiting alone; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 East 11th-st.

AS COMPANION.—A LADY OF REFINED manners and of the highest respectability, wishes an engagement as companion to an elderly lady, or would accompany a young lady traveling. She can read, write and sew well, of agreeable manners, and would make herself generally useful. She is 25 years of age, and a Protestant; a comfortable home more an object than high remuneration. References exchanged. Address, for one week, COMPANION, Station C, Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Respectable girl in a small private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; can make all kinds of desserts, will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; neat and tidy in all her habits. Can be seen at No. 75 East 36th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; good City reference from her present situation; can be seen for three days.

AS COOK.—A SUPERIOR COOK WISHES A situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies fish, poultry, &c.; is also an excellent baker of bread, cake and pastry; is an elegant getter up of side dishes and desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Respectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 8th-av., second floor, over the grocery store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable German girls want situations; one as cook washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid. Apply at No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by an American woman; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go into the country or a private boarding-house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 439 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second door, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A Situation wanted for a very smart, industrious Protestant girl, who understands good plain cooking, washing and ironing, and all kinds of general housework; has the best of Brooklyn re

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MATINEE—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA—LAST ACT OF RIGOLETTO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE TOODLES—NYMPHS OF THE SEA—THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST—THE HONEYMOON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—UN CHAPEAU DE PAILLE D' ITALIE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE COCK OF THE WALK—THE GOLDEN AXE—LAFITTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

President LINCOLN, it will be seen by our Washington dispatches, has a very aggravating way of dealing with the office-seekers by whom he is daily beset. He refuses to grant any private interviews, but insists upon receiving all verbal communications in the presence of third parties. By this means he undoubtedly escapes much pertinacious annoyance. Mr. SEWARD was too unwell yesterday to attend personally to business, and probably for this reason no further nominations were made. He was, however, well enough to be out last evening, and will most likely be ready for duty again to-day. With reference to the candidates for the various prominent offices, and their relative chances, there is very little to be added to what was said in yesterday's TIMES. The first public reception at the White House, under the new *régime*, took place last night, and of course attracted a very numerous and brilliant company.

If any body has entertained the idea that North Carolina would follow the bad example of her more Southern namesake, and declare her connection with the Union severed, that idea will now probably be dispelled. A telegram from Raleigh informs us that the State has voted *against holding a Convention* by one thousand majority, and that the delegates elected to a Convention in case one had been ordered are *two to one for the Union*. North Carolina has been confidently counted upon for secession, and her adherence to the Union is a gratifying evidence that the disunion movement has been effectually checked.

The question of expelling Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, from the United States Senate, came up in that body yesterday. Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, offered a resolution having that object in view, with a preamble setting forth the declarations of Mr. WIGFALL in the Senate as the provoking cause. Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, offered a substitute, virtually acknowledging the right of Texas to secede. Neither proposition, however, was acted upon, on account of the absence of Mr. WIGFALL. The resolution to print the usual number of the President's Inaugural Address was passed without further debate. An Executive Session was held, during which the nomination of Mr. JUDD, as Minister to Prussia, was confirmed; likewise that of Mr. KREISSMAN, as Secretary of Legation. No further nominations were sent in. During the session the Standing Committees were announced, and unanimously agreed to. We give below a list of the Chairmen of the most important of them:

Foreign Relations	SUMNER, of Massachusetts.
Finance	FESSENDEN, of Maine.
Commerce	CHANDLER, of Michigan.
Military Affairs and Militia	WILSON, of Massachusetts.
Naval Affairs	HALE, of New-Hampshire.
Judiciary	TRUMBULL, of Illinois.
Post-offices and Post-roads	COLLAMER, of Vermont.
Public Lands	HARLAN, of Iowa.
Territories	WADE, of Ohio.
Private Land Claims	HARRIS, of New-York.
Indian Affairs	DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin.
Pensions	FOSTER, of Connecticut.
Revolutionary Claims	KING, of New York.
Claims	CLARK, of New-Hampshire
District of Columbia	GRIMES, of Iowa.
Patents	SIMMONS, of Rhode Island.
Public Buildings, &c	FOOT, of Vermont.

The Southern Confederacy is going to have an Army, whether they succeed in raising any money to pay the soldiers with or not. The Army bill, providing for raising 50,000 men, passed the "Congress" yesterday, and the requisite number—so the dispatch informs us—will soon be ready to take the field. A bill was introduced to establish an Admiralty Court at Key West; and a resolution was introduced inquiring into the condition of the New-Orleans Custom-house.

In the Missouri State Convention, yesterday, the resolution declaring that Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural tends towards peace, was tabled, in order to await the action of the Committee on Federal Relations. This Committee, it is said, will report, taking strong ground against secession and coercion, and declaring emphatically for the Union.

In the Virginia State Convention yesterday Mr. WYSOR, of Pulaski, offered an ordinance dissolving the Union of Virginia with the United States, which was referred. Mr. BRENT, of Alexandria, made a strong Union speech regarding the Inaugural as a peace document.

The case of the bark *Adjuster*, of this port, seized at Savannah, has taken a new and somewhat unexpected turn. The British authorities have succeeded in obtaining her release on the ground that, being chartered by English subjects, and having their property on board, both vessel and cargo were under British protection. The application was made through Mr. ARCHIBALD, British Consul at this port, and indorsed by Lord LYONS. Her surrender was immediate and unconditional.

By the arrival of the steamship *North Briton* at Portland, we have advices from Europe two days later than by the *Bremen*. She brings £25,000 in specie, and the intelligence that large shipments were expected to be made by the ensuing steamers. Nothing of importance had been done in the British Parliament. The violent gale noted by the previous arrival had done a great deal of damage in England. Part of the north wing of the Crystal Palace was demolished, and several vessels were blown ashore, including the American bark *Hiawatha*. The French army at Rome was being reinforced. The Piedmontese fleet, with troops, had left Gaeta for Messina, with the intention of attacking the fortress there, still held by the Neapolitans, and which the commander had refused to surrender until compelled to do so. The state of affairs in Hungary was reported to be very serious. A telegram from Vienna says that several districts were to be declared in a state of siege. Late advices from India had reached England, but there was no news of importance. The financial and commercial intelligence by this arrival is important. A general heaviness in the stock market is reported, with a fall in Consols, and it was thought probable that the Bank of England would advance the rate of discount to 9 or 10 per cent.

The steamship *Australasian*, advertised to leave Liverpool on the 16th of February, has not reached this port, and fears are entertained in reference to her safety. These fears, however, we consider premature, as she is one of the most powerful of the Atlantic screw steamers, and the worst to be apprehended, probably, is that she has met with some accident to her machinery. The *North Briton* reports having encountered extensive fields of ice on her passage, but the season of icebergs can hardly be considered to have commenced. Pending the arrival of the *Australasian*, Mr. CUNARD has chartered the *Adriatic* to take her place on Wednesday next, and she will leave for Liverpool on that day, at 8 o'clock A. M.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, the bills to regulate the dividends of Fire Insurance Companies, and to provide for the retention of a sum to cover unearned premiums; to amend the act incorporating the New-York Corn Exchange, were reported favorably. Mr. MANIERRE gave notice of a bill to extend the streets between West Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first-streets to the bulkhead line. Bills were passed amending the charter of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and in aid of the New-York Juvenile Asylum. The resolution calling for information relative to the action of the Police Commissioners sending Detectives South was adopted. In the Assembly, the Capital Punishment bill was made the special order for Monday. The bill to divide the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn was passed—70 to 29. Bills were also passed to amend the act of the incorporation Companies to navigate lakes and rivers, so as to include the waters of Long Island Sound and adjacent harbors; also, to authorize the transfer of insane convicts from Utica to Auburn; also, to incorporate the Eclectic Association of the City of New-York. The House refused to reconsider the bill making an appropriation for Kingston Armory.

The case of THEODORE S. EDGERTON against the Harlem Railroad Company, (second trial,) was concluded yesterday in the Circuit Court, sitting in Brooklyn. The plaintiff sued to recover $20,000 damages for injuries received on the 28th of February, 1859, by an accident on the Harlem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners. On the first trial the complaint was dismissed on the ground that he contributed to his own injuries. It appears that he purchased a ticket on the 26th of February for Albany, and rode to Hillsdale, where he remained until Monday morning, and then took passage on a freight train, where he was when the accident occurred, the conductor having received his check. The jury last evening rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $4,500.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court the noted McKenzie case was again before Justice SUTHERLAND yesterday, upon a motion in a proceeding instituted by defendant's counsel to get his fees. In an action tried before Judge MCCARTHY, in the Marine Court, brought to recover damages of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for alleged negligence, in consequence of which one REILLY'S horse and cart were damaged by the cars, the Court held that the blowing of the whistle, and the fact that the train was on time, were sufficient notice to the plaintiff and his driver (who was killed) to make them responsible for any damage resulting from collision, their cart being on the track. In the General Sessions a receiver of stolen goods was fined and sent to the Penitentiary. There were several acquittals on indictments for forgery, and one or two convictions. A confidence man was sent to Sing Sing, and the redoubtable JOHN SMITH was sent to the Penitentiary.

There was increased buoyancy on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and a large business accomplished at firm prices. New-York Central closed 78¼ per cent. In money affairs no marked change. Bills on London, 105½@106; on Paris, 5f. 40c.@5f. 35c.

The unfavorable news from England and the rise in freights discouraged shippers of Breadstuffs yesterday. Flour was less active and somewhat cheaper. A lively business was transacted in Wheat, but at easier rates. Corn was less freely purchased, owing, in part, to the advance claimed by holders. The sales of Cotton and Groceries were very moderate, as were also those of Naval Stores, Seeds, Hides, Leather, Iron, Hops, Spices, Whisky, Oils and Candles. Provisions were unsettled. Hay, Tallow and Tobacco were in demand. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Mr. Seward and the Union.

Mr. SEWARD is reported to have advised some Republicans who called upon him lately to *save the Union*,—and to remember that without the Union there would be no hope of Freedom,—no chance of reaping the fruits of the glorious victory recently won by the Republican Party.

For this sentiment he is denounced by a leading editorial in the *Tribune*, as false to the principles of Republicanism, and no longer to be trusted as its representative. This attack is but one of a series; it merely continues the war upon Mr. SEWARD, which was commenced upon the delivery of his Union speech, and which has been carried on with unsparing and increasing bitterness ever since.

It would be foolish to affect not to see the drift of this systematic denunciation on the part of the *Tribune*, which in this matter is the representative as well as the leading organ of a small portion of the Republican Party. Its object is to drive Mr. SEWARD out of the Cabinet, in order to remove an obstacle to their plans of "peaceable separation." The *Tribune* has never abandoned the idea with which it hailed the secession movement, namely, that it is the best policy of the Republican Party to accept disunion,—and to repel the Border States from the Northern Confederacy unless they will consent to emancipate their slaves, on being compensated therefor. This project was distinctly set forth by Mr. GIDDINGS, who is unquestionably the most frank and straightforward representative of that section of the party. And each feature of it has been zealously advocated by the *Tribune* at intervals since the commencement of the secession movement.

It is very well understood that Mr. SEWARD is opposed to this project, which is expected, however, to find supporters in other members of the Cabinet. He believes it to be the dictate,—not only of *duty*, but of *policy*,—for the Republican Party to sustain the Union,—not only by words and by a show of zeal beyond knowledge on its behalf,—but by such practical and judicious measures as promise to rescue it from the perils which menace its existence. It is very fair, moreover, to assume that Mr. SEWARD will not remain for an hour in any Administration which shall not act practically and substantially upon this policy. Just as soon, therefore, as the *Tribune* can persuade Mr. LINCOLN that it is not worth while to take any pains to preserve the Union, and can induce a clear development of that policy on the part of his Administration, it will unquestionably have the satisfaction of seeing the Department of State vacant. And it is by no means impossible that in that contingency Mr. GREELEY might be invited to fill it.

We are inclined to believe that upon reflection, the great mass of the Republican Party will agree with Mr. SEWARD; and unless his past declarations greatly belie his present sentiments, Mr. LINCOLN will also be of the same opinion. It would be a little singular, certainly, if the Republicans should generally favor a disruption of the Union just as they have obtained control of its Government. For many years, while it has been in the hands of their enemies, they have clung to it as the sheet-anchor of hope for every principle which they professed. They have at last conquered. They have dethroned the slave interest from the ascendency it has so long maintained over the General Government. They have secured control of the whole Executive power and patronage of the Union, and have, for the first time in the history of the Government, a chance to make their principles felt in shaping the policy and guiding the destinies of this great Republic. And this is the moment at which they are expected to become comparatively indifferent to the preservation of the Union!

AN ARGUMENT FOR VIRGINIANS.—Certainly by this time no one can doubt the superior ability of the political economists of the C. S. A. It has been demonstrated too conclusively by the facility with which they raise revenues and make loans—on paper. But we are indebted to the Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile *Register* for a hint at a scheme which it is hoped may have the effect of adding a few dollars to the treasury of the Confederacy, and tend to coerce the Mother of Presidents to cast in her lot with the Gulf States. A tax of 20 to 25 per cent., it is said, may be laid on tobacco. Such an embargo on this production, which is one of the necessaries of life to ninety-nine in a hundred of the male dwellers in Secessiondom, would fall much more heavily on them than on the Virginians,—but this, of course, is a trifling consideration to the self-sacrificing patriots of the C. S. A.

If Virginia should show a disposition to emulate the example of Capt. SCOTT'S coon, and come down at once before this twelve-inch Columbiad argument, would it not be as well for her to inquire what revenue this and her other productions would be expected to yield? All talk of taxing tobacco, however, whether as an import or export, will, we apprehend, end in smoke.

Our Relations with Canada.

Before the River Railroad awoke men and echoes on the banks of the Hudson, a quiet valley on one of the tributaries to that glorious stream had acquired from WASHINGTON IRVING classic fame as "Sleepy Hollow," and was sacred to the memory of Rip Van Winkle. European authors accused our kindly author of plagiarism from a German legend. He had supposed every one knew the story; it was no new fancy; there always had been Sleepy Hollows and Rip Van Winkles, and would they not continue to the end of the world—people who do not know the cosmopolite tendencies and progress by which they are surrounded, and who think and talk according to the traditionary ideas of a time that has passed away?

A fortnight since the main topic of the debate in the Senate of this State on the subject of Reciprocity with Canada, was the injury done to the United States by the wheat, oats, peas and provisions—especially the excellent barley—sent to us from that productive country It is not fair that we should, under the pretended reciprocity, receive the products of Canada, while she shuts out from her markets the handiwork of those who consume them; but it was assumed by some that the more we have of the necessaries of life, the poorer we are; that remunerative business on our canals and railroads is not profitable, if the freight is of Canadian origin, or the price of transit is paid for in good Canadian money, or drafts drawn by Canadian merchants on New-York or Albany, and duly met at maturity; and several Senators spoke as if they were in favor of building commercially a Chinese wall between us and the people of the Provinces.

Just in this way when the project of the Erie Canal was discussed, a set of croakers in the Sleepy Hollows of that time, set up their owlish lamentations, and foresaw the injury that great artery of commerce would occasion to our State and City. How, they mournfully asked, could their farms be worked in competition with the cheap land of the West, if the blessings of civilization were diffused by the practical extension of the Hudson to Lake Erie? It was plain to them that their own ruin was inevitable, that their farms would be comparatively worthless, if anything were done to diminish the vast amount of employment given to wagons and horses, wagoners and hostlers, tavern-keepers and stage-drivers, harness-makers and blacksmiths, and a host of other employes, forming with their families and dependents, as they would do in course of time, a continuous series of villages all the way to the great lakes, each village consuming nearly all the surplus butter and eggs, poultry, hams and grain, apple-butter and waffles of its surrounding country—the whole constituting a model State, free, intelligent and moral, self-sustaining and self-supporting, happy and *riant* as the ages are long. The City of New-York, would, of course, prosper. It could not help reflecting the intelligence, and wealth, and virtues of the interior latitudes. It would thus prosper more, they thought, than in any other way; and their own farms—not that any motive but that of the purest patriotism and most serene philanthropy was entertained for a moment—but were they not near New-York, and capable of being improved to any imaginable extent, if the nation would only pursue a patriotic course, resolutely prevent the produce of the West from pouring down like a deluge; let them enjoy the natural advantages their land had when they first had a title to it, and doze and slumber on the valleys of Sleepy Hollow! But the world moved on and carried them with it; and perhaps the last of these reasoners has by this time been gathered to his fathers, or, wearied by the impertinence and persistency of another generation, has found consolation in the increase of his own intelligence and enjoyment, and the hum of prosperity in this City, State and country, for his diminished confidence in the truth of his own opinions.

The French politico-economist, BASTIAT, satirized opinions of this kind in his pleasant fable of the candle-makers, oil-sellers, gas-makers, gas-fitters, lamp-sellers, and others, against the Sun who succeeded in flooding the world for several hours each day with cheaper light than they could afford. They, therefore, petitioned that, by shutters and other contrivances, his light should be extinguished as far as possible, thus giving employment to business in endless ramifications.

We should hear very little of such opinions on this subject if the Government of Canada had not enacted a policy expressly intended, by discriminating laws, to exclude our manufactures from her markets, to set aside the business of our merchants, to diminish the natural trade of our shipping, railroads and canals with Canada—to turn away, as far as possible, the business that New-York and Boston could do for Canada cheaper than other ports, to Montreal and Quebec. So long as laws of this kind exist specially designed for the supposed benefit of a portion only of Canada herself—laws as erroneously supposed to be for the interests of Canada as if Rip Van Winkle had made them when he first woke from his dozings, and officially avowed by Mr. GALT, the Provincial Minister of Canada, to have been especially intended to injure our artisans—sailors, merchants and forwarders—at a time when we had, in a confiding and generous spirit, agreed to admit nearly all the products of Canada free of duty into our markets.

These official accounts, and their evident truth, have been practically felt all along our Northern frontiers, and in our Atlantic cities, and must create demands for retaliation so long as they exist,—and for retaliation our comparative geographical position gives us ample opportunity. As to the justice and propriety of retaliation against discriminations and hostile laws, there is not much difference of opinion among political authorities. From JEFFERSON to GUTHRIE its justice has been approved by our Secretaries of State. Parliamentary Committees of Canada and also of Great Britain have testified their approval of it. The great grammarian of free trade, ADAM SMITH, also gave it the sanction of his concurrence, when adopted with a view to obtaining fair reciprocity from other States, leaving the statesmen of the day and occasion to judge as to the expediency of its application in each particular case. Herein—the question of particular application, as with good medicines and surgical operations—the only room for difficulty or doubt exists. We cannot distrust the evidence of our own business men, of our frontier cities, our national statistics, and the official avowal of the Canadian Ministry, when they are fairly backed up as they are by the English Press, by Upper Canada, and the Home Government of Great Britain.

The whole case was briefly and graphically summed up by the Board of Trade of Milwaukee:

"The evil and injury does not stop here, but is literally transferring our capital and enterprise from our own country to Canada. Many of our most enterprising manufacturers who were partially engaged in this Canada trade have transplanted their establishments to Canadian soil, to secure the benefit of her markets without being taxed, and many more will follow."

This report, showing afterwards the injuries aimed at the Atlantic cities by attempting to transfer a large portion of their trade to Montreal through discriminating duties, is concluded in the following words:

"If we are to have free-trade with Canada, let it be as free as the winds, not a regular one-sided, Northern gale, the year round, blasting and injuring, as it does, our farming, lumbering, manufacturing, shipping, mercantile and other great interests. Canada, in many respects, is like our vast new Northwestern country, producing a large surplus of products from her forests and farming lands, to be exchanged for a vast variety of necessary manufactured articles of home production in our Eastern and older States. Let this be done equitably and fairly, and then you will have a more reasonable argument for a 'Reciprocity' treaty with Canada, and not till then."

In view of the position of parties in Canada, and of the Canadian census of the present year, which cannot fail to put an end to the unequal and anomalous system of representation now existing in Canada, and give increased power to that portion of the Province already comprehending that there are such things as mutual interests, and that neighboring nations can be either very useful and agreeable to each other, or very much the reverse; and also remembering that no great and comprehensive system of perfect reciprocity has ever yet been proposed to Canada on the part of the United States, we hold that retaliation would not be prudent or justifiable, until proposals for a just and satisfactory settlement of the points in dispute have been made to Canada in a frank, energetic and national spirit, worthy of the really vast and increasing importance of the commercial relations of the United States and the British Possessions on this continent.

In the meantime, it is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the natural vivacity of the French race, the Rip Van Winkles of the Sleepy Hollows of the Lower St. Lawrence should control the affairs of Canada. They are like the French of two centuries ago, without the development of those brilliant qualities of which their race is capable, or the magnanimity of feeling by which modern France has won the respect of the world.

Our Representatives Abroad.

We see it stated that CARL SCHURZ is to be sent to represent the United States at the Court of Sardinia. We trust this is not so,—not from any personal objection to Mr. S., for whose abilities and political services we have the highest esteem, but because of the principle which his appointment would involve.

It is a matter of the very first importance to the proper representation of this country abroad, that our Ministers should be entirely free from all suspicion of meddling with the political controversies of Europe. Their usefulness is at an end, the moment they are found interfering in the domestic dissensions of the country to which they are accredited. What should we think of the British Minister, if he were to be found aiding the Abolitionists; or of the Spanish Minister, if he were suspected with justice of intriguing to reopen the Slave-trade?

Mr. SCHURZ is a political exile from Prussia, and his sympathies are earnestly and zealously with the Democratic movement in Europe. It is this fact which makes him and all others similarly situated, desirous to go abroad. And when there, their interest in the political contests of their own country would inevitably overbear the concern they would feel in the dignity and welfare of their adopted home. It could not possibly be otherwise, consistently with the ordinary impulses and instincts of human nature. And, even if they were especially careful not to evince any such interest, they would be constantly suspected of it by the governments to which they were accredited.

This, it seems to us, is a sufficient reason for selecting other agents to represent us abroad. If we had none others qualified for these posts,—if we were unable to find any of our own sons fit to represent us abroad—there might then be some excuse for committing this most important branch of our public service to foreign hands. But the fact is quite otherwise, and we are unwilling to have it understood by foreign Powers that America can find no proper and creditable representatives of her principles and her national honor, but by sending back their exiles.

We have not the slightest objection to any home promotion which these gentlemen may receive from their fellow-citizens at home. Mr. SCHURZ is an eloquent and a popular politician of Wisconsin:—let him receive at the hands of that State any office in its gift. Let him be Governor or Senator, or receive from the President any office he may see fit to give him in recognition of his services at home. But we trust he will not trespass upon what we regard as the evident proprieties of the case, by pushing his claims for a mission abroad.

THE CITY POST-OFFICE.—A pretended meeting of merchants was held down-town yesterday, for the avowed purpose of urging the Legislature to retain the Post-office at their own doors. One of the gentlemen present objected to the proceedings, on the ground that no public notice of the meeting had been given, that those present did not represent the sentiment of the community, and that the present location of the Post-office was *not* the one demanded by the interests of the public. The cut-and-dried resolutions were passed, nevertheless, and will go to Albany as expressions of sentiment by the people of New-York.

The whole meeting, as well as the whole scheme to keep the Post-office down town, is a ridiculous humbug. It would not be possible to find a spot on the Island less generally accessible than that on which the Post-office is located. It accommodates nobody, but Wall-street brokers, and a few business men who live in its immediate neighborhood. Three-fourths of the merchants even, in whose name this movement pretends to be made, are now above the Park, and are not accommodated at all by the present location. The whole question ought to be again thrown open to the action of the Government.

Texas and Taxation.

The news that Texas has resolved to abandon the Northern and join the Southern Union, is followed by the announcement of Gen. HOUSTON'S resignation of the Gubernatorial chair. Now HOUSTON is unquestionably patriotic in his turn, and strongly disposed to retain his associations with the North, which have always been his conspicuous pride and glory; and eager to preserve that union of States, to enter which was the object of the Texan war of independence. But these things probably had only a secondary influence in causing the Governor to resign.

In the secession of Texas he must have recognized the inevitable ruin of a young commonwealth just beginning to poise itself in an attitude of self-support; for Texas, notwithstanding the extreme coddling it has always enjoyed at the hands of the Federal Government, is, without secession, on the verge of insolvency; and, with that blessing, it must become hopelessly bankrupt. For official data present the following discouraging statement of affairs: The whole sum of the annual tax budget now falls short of $350,000. The deficit at the close of the actual fiscal year is estimated to exceed, even in the ordinary course of things, $800,000, so that, if the present available resources were trebled, they would still fall short of the current requirements of the exchequer. But secession involves indispensable outlays with which this deficiency abides no comparison. It has already cost an extra session of the Legislature, at an expense of $75,000, and a State Convention, costing $100,000. Then with the assumption of independent sovereignty at a moment when an Indian war is inevitable, a standing army becomes necessary to replace the troops of the United States sent off by TWIGGS; the lowest estimate for which is $3,000,000. The coast and the slave population have to be looked after, requiring other forces, and further outlays of some $3,500,000, for troops, arms, equipage and munitions. A navy barely adequate to the protection of the sinuous and extended coast of Texas cannot, as she has ascertained by grave experiment, be supported upon less than $1,000,000. Postal affairs, at the lowest figures, will demand an expenditure of $500,000; while another half million may safely be added to cover contingencies.

These items, in connection with the ordinary outlays of the year, will call for $9,492,000, a sum only to be obtained by multiplying the present results of taxation twenty-eight fold—a multiplication which is simply impracticable. The alternative is to create a debt; but to run in debt, presupposes credit, and Texas has as little credit as any other of the seceding States, whose securities are scouted alike by foreign and domestic capitalists. In these circumstances financial and industrial ruin are too certain to authorize any degree of composure on the part of reflecting men whose discretion can now be no more wisely directed than to the salvation of themselves and their property from the wreck. HOUSTON is neither a very profound nor a very sagacious man. He has simply had vision clear enough to see the breakers upon which revolution is driving the vessel he nominally guides; and in despair of preserving the commonwealth, hastens to save himself.

Mr. Lincoln and the Supreme Court.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the kindness to state with sufficient fullness your own interpretation of this passage from Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural:

"I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other Departments of the Government, and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon the vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this meant any assault upon the Court or the Judges.

It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases of property brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes."

Does Mr. LINCOLN mean to say that the decision of the Supreme Court is binding "in any case" *only* "upon the parties to a suit," and *only* "as to the objects of that suit?" and, further, that "in all parallel cases" it is *only* "entitled to very high respect or consideration?" As for instance—If the Supreme Court decides that Mr. Brown has a right to carry a slave with him into a territory, is this decision limited in its operation to the case of Mr. Brown or the facts he has presented, and Messrs. Jones and Robinson's right to do likewise is *not* established thereby?

2. Again—as to its authority in "vital questions affecting the whole people"—does Mr. LINCOLN mean to declare that the Supreme Court is *not* the *supreme* authority to declare absolutely what is and what is not *existing law* under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that its decisions are *not* binding, ABSOLUTELY, on Congress, President and People, until the laws themselves be changed in a constitutional manner, or until the same tribunal has reversed or amended its decision?

I have ardently *desired* to understand this passage in the Inaugural in a different sense from its (to me) obvious meaning, and I hope you may be able to redeem it from the charge of conveying a sentiment more in accordance with the politics of a JEFFERSON and a JACKSON than those of a WASHINGTON, a HAMILTON, a MARSHALL or a FILLMORE.

For the rest of the Inaugural, I do not believe that any candid man can say that Mr. LINCOLN could have said less in honesty or more in wisdom and moderation.

HARPER.

We have no more grounds on which to rest our answer to these inquiries than has the gentleman who asks them. The language of President LINCOLN'S Inaugural, however, does not to our mind leave room for the doubts which he expresses as to its meaning.

In regard to the first point raised, the President speaks of the "high consideration and respect" to which decisions of the Supreme Court, *binding* on parties to the suit,—are entitled "in parallel cases," not by other parties to similar acts, as our correspondent supposes,—but "by all other Departments of the Government." The decision is binding upon the parties, and would of course be binding upon all other parties in cases precisely similar:—but they would not be binding on other "Departments of the Government," so as to control their action on the subject. If the Supreme Court decides that Brown may take a slave into the Territories, under the existing laws, then Jones and Robinson have the same right:—but the decision, binding upon them, does not forbid Congress from changing the law, nor the people from changing the Constitution, nor the Supreme Court from afterwards reversing the decision, if they see reason for so doing. This seems to us to be the obvious meaning of the Inaugural on this point.

In regard to the latter portion of our correspondent's query, there seems to us still less reason for doubt. The President spoke merely of the doctrine that the policy of the Government is to be "*irrevocably* fixed" by decisions of the Supreme Court, made between parties in personal actions; this is his own language, and defines clearly enough his meaning. Until the laws are changed in a constitutional manner, as a matter of course the decisions of the Supreme Court are binding in regard to them.

The Bonaparte-Patterson Case.

The intelligence brought by the *Bremen* that the Bonaparte-Patterson case has been decided, in the Tribunal of First Instance, adversely to the claim of the American family, will elicit much regretful sympathy in this country. There has been everything to admire in the proud patience with which the repudiated wife of JEROME BONAPARTE—beautiful, cultivated, vivacious, and eccentric—has waited for her rights, and in her extreme old age crossed the ocean in pursuit of them; and there are thousands in Maryland to whose minds her tenacious and somewhat arrogant devotion to her one fine idea—the recognition by France of the legitimacy of her son and her own elevation to exalted rank—has long been matter of interest. Therefore it is sad to see her very reasonable ambition thus summarily dismissed by the judgment of a "Family Council," speaking for despotic and brilliant power against feeble obscurity, and for the most absolute of men against one of the humblest of women.

Yet we may not justly deny a share of our admiration to the court and the advocates before and between whom this cause has been conducted to a conclusion. Remembering how the barbaric shadow of the middle ages darkens French Jurisprudence as to all that pertains to divorce and the rights of wives, we find matter of congratulation in the singular and promising fairness, even sympathy, with which the claims of Madame BONAPARTE and her son have been debated by the ablest counsel before an eminently dignified Court. Indeed, after the remarkable impartiality which distinguished the summing-up of the Public Minister, M. MERVEILLEUX, but few in France, and fewer still in this country, were prepared for the decision which has just reached us; and the manly and able argument of M. BERRYER was but the appropriate prelude to M. MERVEILLEUX'S remarks. An equal fairness, therefore, requires us to regard this merely technical opinion, sustaining the two adverse decisions of the Family Council, dated 4th of July, 1856, and 7th of July, 1860,—and which finally and peremptorily nullified and invalidated the marriage—as at least legal and therefore necessary; because those decisions are declared to have established the minority of JEROME, and his failure to publish the banns in France, or to procure the maternal consent.

So much is to be granted to French law and French lawyers, the former clear, the latter able and manly. But the moral truth—which should be the all-in-all, surpassing titles or possessions, to the mother and the son,—remains where it was, leaving the one an honorable wife, the other of unstained birth; nor have they cause, even so much as before, to envy the feelings or the attitude of the powerful opponents with whom once more they have struggled for their rights in vain.

But we presume the end is not yet; the Court which has just uttered its decision is not of last resort, and no doubt the matter will be pressed to the final tribunal, unless, as is evidently probable, a notable compromise shall be effected by the intervention of the Emperor, who, from the first, has evinced much liberal and friendly feeling toward his American cousins.

Fort Sumter.

There is a great deal of speculation as to the intentions of the Administration in regard to reinforcing Fort Sumter. It is assumed by some that the President must of necessity send at once reinforcements to that fortress, and force an entrance into the harbor regardless of consequences. And the general expectation that this will be done, has created a very general apprehension of immediate hostilities.

We have no knowledge of the President's intentions in this matter, but we see no reason to anticipate any such instant action as seems to be expected. The President will undoubtedly be governed by Major ANDERSON'S wishes in regard to reinforcements; and he is known to have informed the Department that he had no need of any unless he should be attacked. When he is attacked, he can undoubtedly defend his position for three or four days, and this is ample time for reinforcements to reach him, under the protection of vessels-of-war which would divert the attention of the attacking batteries.

It is evidently the policy, as it is the duty, of the Government to give the seceders no possible pretext for commencing hostilities. If we are to have war, they must not be allowed the privilege of even pretending that it is a defensive war on their part. They must strike the first blow, if we come to blows:—and in that case there will be very little difference of opinion in the North as to the vigor with which their assault should be repelled.

We presume, therefore, that the Administration will keep ready for instant movement vessels of war with troops for a reinforcement:—that it will take no step of any kind so long as no attack upon the fort is made, unless at the request of Major ANDERSON;—and that the moment it is known that he is attacked, succor will be sent him at all hazards and at whatever cost.

NOTHING NEW.—The editor of the New-Orleans *Daily Crescent* is wroth that there are men who protest against "the Southern movement for independence" on the ground that it was rash and hasty, and—very needlessly as we think—devotes nearly three finely printed columns to prove that the whole affair has been matured and moving this thirty years.

Nobody doubts this—in fact, every day is making it clearer that for thirty years Southern men have been swearing oaths of allegiance, and pledging sacred honors to the Union, filling its offices out of all proportion or propriety, pretending to be occupied in its interests, and shamming devotion to it, yet have acted all the while as spies, traitors and thieves. Such is, reduced to plain English, the simple meaning of this elaborate proof that the movement for independence is no new thing. Well, gentlemen, we believe you. We believe that your chivalry has been tomfoolery, your high sense of honor an elaborate sham—in fact, we are willing to believe al-

most anything in these days of terrible revelations. And one thing we do most especially believe—which is, that you prove rather too much in most of your arguments, and that, as with many others, when allowed rope enough, you generally use it in the manner and form established by ancient usage.

STATE OF THINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We are constantly assured by Southern journalists and correspondents, that all the stories about suffering in South Carolina, are utterly false,—that no such thing as forced loans is known, that everybody is patriotic and prosperous, and that there is no discontent or resistance to the secession movement within the State.

Of course we are not in position to contradict these denials with any emphasis or confidence, for we have no means of acquiring personal knowledge of the facts. But we published a bit of testimony yesterday which is worthy of attention. It was a brief private letter from Mr. ROBERT LYON, an original Secessionist, according to his own account, who had, like many others, supposed he "must resist" LINCOLN'S election,—who had from the outset some "misgivings of the idea of separate secession, but thought it would *be but for a short time* and at small cost,"—but who had finally found out his mistake. Here is the condition of things as he pictured it, writing from Abbeville on the 24th of January:

"In this matter, together with thousands of other Carolinians, we have been mistaken. Everything is in the wildest commotion. My bottom land on Long Cane, for which I could have gotten $30 per acre, *I now cannot sell at any price* All our young men nearly are in and around Charleston. Thither we have sent many hundreds of our negroes (I have sent twenty) to work. Crops were very short last year, and it *does now seem that nothing will be planted this coming season.* All are excited to the highest pitch, and not a thought of the future is taken. Messengers are running here and there, with and without the Governor's orders. *We have no money. A forced tax is levied upon every man. I have furnished the last surplus dollar I have. I had about* $27,000 *in bank. At first I gave a check for ten thousand, then five thousand, then the remainder.* It is now estimated that we are spending $25 000 per day, and no prospect of getting over these times. It was our full understanding when we went out of the Union, that we would have a new Government of *all the Southern States.* Our object was to bring about a collision with the authorities at Washington, which all thought would make all join us. Although we have sought such a collision in every way, we have not yet got a fight. *and the prospect is very distant.*"

Mr. LYON can stand this state of things no longer. He is determined to quit the State and go to Texas, and the object of his letter was to make inquiry as to the part of the State where it would be advisable for him to settle. He gives details of his wants, and says that "many are leaving now,—at least 10,000 negroes have left already, and before long *one-third of the wealth of South Carolina will be in the West.*"

This is an unimpeachable witness, and the state of things which he discloses needs no comment. If they can be still further disappointed in their expectations of a fight, their home matters must ere long come to a crisis.

THE BEST OF AUTHORITY.—We find the following very interesting paragraph in the editorial correspondence of the Savannah *Republican* of March 4:

"It is a truth, attested by Gen. LANE, Mr. TOOMBS and many other statesmen of the old Union, that the Federal Government has for years been exceedingly corrupt—perhaps more so than any Christian Government of modern times."

We are glad to see that so respectable a journal as the *Republican* indorses this fact, giving as witness the unimpeachable TOOMBS. Certainly, if anybody *ought* to know, TOOMBS is the man. Others report from hearsay, from second-hand, at best from observation often interrupted by efforts of the guilty to conceal their deeds. But here we have good, clear, indisputable State's evidence from one of the most deeply initiated, one of the *vere adepti* of seventy degrees, that the Government has not only been corrupt, but actually *most* corrupt—to the very last pitch of vileness and abomination.

It may be objected by some that this all sounds extremely like Satan rebuking sin, and is therefore, in all probability, some deep device of the enemy. Possibly—but taking one point of secession with another, we rather think that the *Republican* correspondent does not allege the knowledge of and complicity in corruption and crime as anything disgraceful. People who steal forts, you know, ships, everything, in fact, will soon arrive at such a state of mind as to innocently speak of a corruption exceeding that of all Christendom, as a rather gay and festive concern, not to be wept over by any means. The *Republican* correspondent has evidently arrived at this comfortable stage of conscience, and may now, without further twinges, shoulder his gun and march as a trebly distilled traitor against his native land, and against that American Government to which he owes allegiance.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT FOR VIRGINIANS.—The Richmond *Enquirer* evidently has much greater faith in the *fears* of Virginians than in their judgment and common sense. It has been laboring zealously for some time to induce the Charleston people to attack Fort Sumter, utterly regardless of the lives that would be lost in such an enterprise, for the purpose of stimulating the State Convention to pronounce for Secession. Failing in this, it now appeals to the *fears* of the people.

The *Enquirer* makes the following remarks on the Inaugural:

"Sectional war, declared by Mr. LINCOLN, awaits only the signal gun from the insulted Southern Confederacy, to light its horrid fires all along the borders of Virginia. No action of our Convention can now maintain the peace. *She must fight!* The liberty of choice is yet hers. She may march to the contest with her sister States of the South, or *she must* march to the conflict *against* them. There is left no middle course; there is left no more peace; war must settle the conflict, and the God of Battle give victory to the right!

We must be invaded by Davis or by Lincoln. The former can rally fifty thousand of the best and bravest sons of Virginia, who will rush with willing hearts and ready hands to the standard that protects the rights and defends the honor of the South—*for every traitor heart that offers aid to Lincoln there will be many, many, who will glory in the opportunity to avenge the treason by a sharp and certain death.*"

Such language as this indicates either insanity, or the most reckless wickedness. We shall be very slow to believe that it can have any other effect on the minds, either of the Convention or the people of Virginia, than to make them doubly careful that their rights and interests are not made the sport and plaything of the leaders of secession.

ENCOURAGING AND SATISFACTORY.—The *Anti-Slavery Standard* denounces the President's Inaugural with a degree of vigorous vehemence which will be eminently consoling to those who have feared its radical tendencies. It denounces him for not being sectional in his sentiments and his policy, for not recognizing disunion as an "accomplished fact," and for trying still to preserve the Union. These are precisely the reasons why sensible men approve it.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BY THE GERMANS.—The Stadt Theatre Anti-Sunday Meeting, as reported in our columns last Monday, has scandalized the better portion of the German community. At a preliminary meeting of some society of our leading German citizens, on Thursday last, arrangements were perfected for giving expression to the sentiments of the numerous class they represent in opposition to the repeal of the Sunday Liquor and Theatre laws, and in favor of a quiet, orderly Sabbath. For this purpose a public meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, next Sunday evening, with addresses by Mr. SCHWAB and other laymen, by Dr. STOHLMANN, Professor RAUSCHENBUSH, of Rochester University; Professor HITCHCOCK, of this City, and other well known gentlemen.

We have always insisted that the German papers and no-Sunday speakers misrepresented the German population by their claim of universal, or even general, acceptance of atheistical views on the Sunday question. The large and enthusiastic meeting at the Cooper Institute in 1859 sustained our position. The meeting to-morrow night, we believe, will furnish an overwhelming repetition of the error. The Sunday-theatre Germans may make the most noise; the Sunday-loving Germans are not wanting in numbers and influence.

BOOKS AT A DISCOUNT.—Literature seems to have come to grief as well as baser trades. The prevailing panic has struck the stock of bookmen, and "sheep," "half-calf," and "Turkey wholes," huddle together on their shelves like the occupants of a frightened farm-yard. The stock of the late firm of DERBY & JACKSON, in particular, is now being offered at a sad sacrifice. A discount of fifty per cent., with a still larger reduction to larger buyers, should tempt the buyers of books to a temporary forsakement of their apathetic corners. It will be long, indeed, before the public has a chance to enrich themselves with such editions of the French, English and Latin classics, as are now offered, at like prices: and a century or two will pass before books like *Stoddard's Loves of the Poets, Goodrich's Court of Napoleon,* and *Women of Beauty and Heroism,* will be again sold at the bare cost of the paper whereon they are printed.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.—We understand that JOHN B. GOUGH is to deliver a lecture at the Church of the Puritans on Union-square, on the evening of the 13th, for the benefit of the Woman's Library. His subject will be "Woman's Influence for Good or Evil," and it will doubtless be treated in connection with his favorite topic, the temperance reform. Mr. GOUGH is one of the most popular and attractive speakers whom our citizens ever have an opportunity of hearing,—and the excellent object to be aided by this lecture will unquestionably augment still further the number of his hearers on this occasion. The Library, we are glad to know, is in a very flourishing condition, and is fully vindicating, by its already extended and increasing usefulness, the efforts which led to its establishment. The terms of the Lecture will be found in our advertising columns.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last Matinée and final performance of the season takes place to-day at the Fourteenth-street establishment. DONIZETTI'S charming opera of "Linda di Chamounix," with Miss KELLOGG as the heroine, BRIGNOLI as *Carlo,* FERRI as *Antonio,* SUSINI as the *Prefetto,* and Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS as *Pierretto.* We have never had a better general distribution.

In Brooklyn this evening, the opera season will also come to an end, and for the occasion BELLINI'S opera of "Norma" and an entire act of "Rigoletto" (the last) will be performed. All the artists of the company will assist in this programme. The event is rendered additionally interesting from the circumstance that it is also Miss HINKLEY'S benefit.

On Sunday the company start for Boston—a boat having been chartered expressly for its accommodation.

—The verdict in the case of Isaac F. Shepard, who was convicted in Boston, last Summer, on a charge of embezzlement and forgery, has been set aside by the Supreme Judicial Court where the case was carried on a bill of exceptions.

American Institute

FARMERS' CLUB, Feb. 18, 1861.

Your Committee appointed to examine TOWERS' PATENT BROOM, report: That we believe the peculiar construction of these Brooms add much to their strength and durability, and are a decided improvement.

(Signed) WM. S. CARPENTER, SOLON ROBINSON, EDWARD DOUGHTY, } Committee.

Do not be prejudiced, but give TOWERS' PATENT BROOM a single trial. Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail

A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Spring wear now on hand and for sale by T. J. SILLOCK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Shirts made to order from measure.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box. PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies! Imported Boots, made by Este and other makers, at $1 50 and $2 a pair. M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 26th st. Pure medicines and strict personal attendance on the part of the proprietor.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

OLMSTED—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 7, by Rev. James Millett, CYRUS OLMSTED to EMMA S. JOHNSON, all of this City.

CHURCH—TWISLAR.—In this City, on Thursday, March 7, by Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist, WILLIAM H. CHURCH to KATE VAN HESS, daughter of Dr. Benjamin R. Twislar, United States Navy.

STURDEVANT—TAPPEN.—On Wednesday, March 6, by Rev. J. M. Krebs, D. D., Mr. ELI STURDEVANT, of Bridgewater, Conn., to Miss ISABELLA M. TAPPEN, of this City.

ANDERSON—NEWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, CHARLES W. ANDERSON, Esq., to HARRIETTE STETSON, eldest daughter of Thomas Newell, Esq., all of that City.

DIED.

WOOD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 7, HENRY J. WOOD, his wife, and five children, who came to their untimely deaths by the conflagration corner of 40th-st. and Broadway.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday, March 10, at the Disciples' Church, 17th st., near 6th-av., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 7, EDWARD WELDS, only son of F. V. B. and Margie S. Kennedy, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Duncan Kennedy, No. 24 West 16th-st., without further notice.

DECKER.—In this City, on Thursday, March 7, BLANCHE MORGAN, only child of William and Celia Decker, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 258 West 18th-st.

☞ New-Haven and Hartford papers please copy.

DURYEE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 7, JACOB DURYEE, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Market-st. Church, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MULLIGAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 7, Rev. JOHN MULLIGAN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 12½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 West 19th-st., without further invitation.

VANSTAVOREN.—In this City, on the 5th inst., Capt. GEO. W. VANSTAVOREN in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av., and 35th-st., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CHATTERTON.—In Yorkville, on Friday, March 8, MARTHA CHATTERTON, aged 60 years.

Her funeral will take place from the Reformed Dutch Church, in Harlem, on Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 5, of scarlet fever, LOUISA, beloved daughter of Edwin C. and Mary A. Russell aged 8 years, 7 months and 25 days

☞ Rondout papers please copy.

MICHEAU.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 8, Mrs. ELIZABETH MICHEAU, widow of the late Paul J. Micheau, in her 94th year

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 253 Livingston-st., on Sunday 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood

JESUP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 7, suddenly, EBENEZER JESUP, of Southport, Conn., aged 55 years and 7 months.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, at Southport, Conn

HORSMAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, March 7, suddenly MARY, wife of Edward I. Horsman, and daughter of the late Joseph Pearson, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 124 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, E. D.

READ.—On Thursday, March 7, SARAH READ, wife of Henry Read, late Captain in H. B. M.'s service, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from Emanuel Church, Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

CLARK.—In Tenafly, N. J., on Friday, March 8 of scarlet fever, EDWIN R. CLARK, aged 2 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

BUNCE.—In Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, March 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH CHESTER, widow of the late James M. Bunce, Esq., of that city.

CHURCHILL.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, March 7, REBECCA PALMER, wife of Seymour Churchill, and daughter of the late Capt. Roswell Palmer, in the 60th year of her age.

COOLEY.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, March 7, CLARA A., second daughter of Randolph M. and Maria Louise Cooley, aged 3 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 74 East 23d-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 165, March 8, 1861.
44, 26, 2, 22, 57, 50, 8, 72, 37, 64, 65, 49.
Class No. 166, March 8, 1861.
19, 2, 30, 27, 69, 43, 64, 53, 31, 67, 70, 25, 38, 50.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 8, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

COLDS! COUGHS!!

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of

PUPLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER,

Universally recognized as the BEST CIDER in New-York. For sale by the sole Agent,
MARTIN H. ROBERTS,
No. 103 Pearl-st.

Also, Wm. H. Denning's Pure Cider Vinegar; very choice Newtown Pippin Apples, and a select stock of fine wines, teas and groceries, at low rates, in packages to suit families and the trade.

PROCLAIM IT TO THE WORLD, THAT no one need suffer one minute with pains and aches, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, stiffness of the joints, &c., &c., when that invaluable article, Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment can be procured of any druggist. Price 25 and 50 cents. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

WM. C. PRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas
Chas H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving.

THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee, of which Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, who at Atchison devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of town Committees, and are distributed through them. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.

Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *President of the Metropolitan Bank,* New-York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts on account of freights and sacks. We appeal to you all to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

FIRST—We ask individuals, everywhere, to contribute at once, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.

SECOND—We appeal to all churches, and organized bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.

THIRD—We urge upon every Governor of every State immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $200,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting.

All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.

All Clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by J. MILHAU & CO., No. 183 Broadway, and by BARNES & PARK.

A FEATURE OF THE INAUGURATION.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ IT.

The GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO., have published for gratuitous distribution, in neat pamphlet form, "Washington's Farewell Address," which can be had at their Store, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

HOT BATHS.—WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION to the various hot baths not usually found in watercures such as the Medicated Chemical Baths, the Hot Acid, Alkali, and Salt Baths, and Hot Douches and Sprays, in use at the Round Hill Water-Cure, in Northampton. The gentlemen's bathing-rooms in this establishment have been the past Winter reconstructed and thoroughly repaired, and the Doctor is now building (March 17) a 3-story bath—quite a novelty in this country—it being a set of Oriental Turkish and Russian Baths. They are said, in cases of extreme flesh, to have reduced the weight twenty pounds a week. We have all read of the great suppleness of the joints, and youthful grace of motion, attained by the use of the Turkish bath. We congratulate the public on its introduction here under such favorable circumstances as the scientific management of Dr. Halsted insures. The benefits arising from a judicious medical use of these various baths can scarcely be over-estimated in relieving the system from impurities of the blood, local congestions and the baneful effects of mineral medicines. Alternated with the tonic use of cold water and the thorough invigoration of the system, which Dr. Halstad knows so well how to induce, we cease to wonder at his success. These Baths are of especial value in treating those deep-seated diseases dependent on an active virus in the blood, and of scrofula in the system; also, in treating liver-complaint, rheumatism and gout. This Water-Cure is crowded with visitors in the warm months, attracted not only by its superior advantages for regaining health, but by its home comforts, pure mountain air, and the fame of its beautiful scenery. The quickest recoveries, however, are made in the cool months."—*Springfield Republican.*

These flattering expectations have been realized in the curative results of the past season. Send for Circular and reference. Address ROUND HILL WATER-CURE, Northampton, Mass.

THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.—BARTLETT'S Burnished-Eyed Needles. $1 and $2 per 1,000. WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, GROVER & BAKER'S, HOWE'S, and all kinds, wholesale and retail. No. 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

DRS. POWELL AND PHILLIPS CAN BE consulted on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and medical and surgical cases generally, at all hours, at their Offices, No. 832 Broadway, near 13th st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking and teething siege We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SENT BY EXPRESS Everywhere,

WARD'S SHIRTS!

PERFECT FITTING

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!
$18 per doz. or Six for Nine Dollars
Made of the best New York Mills Muslin with Fine Linen Bosoms,
Ready-Made or to Measure,
And warranted as good a Shirt as sold in Retail Stores At $3,50 each.

TRY WARD'S SHIRTS!

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here's the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of New-York Mills muslin, at 14½c. ₰ yd.	$4 35
7 yards of fine Linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH, MADE TO MEASURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand, that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

The Express charges on one dozen shirts from New-York to New-Orleans is only $1.

WARD, from London,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
Between White and Walker sts., NEW-YORK.

NEW PATENT LAW.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

The Patent Law Amendment Act, passed March 4, now in operation, fixes the following rates of fees, &c.:

On filing each caveat	$10
On filing each application for a patent, except for a design	15
On issuing each original patent	20
On appeal to Commissioner of Patents	20
On application for reissue	30
On application for extension of patent	50
On granting the extension	50
On filing disclaimer	10
On filing application for design, 3½ years	10
On filing application for design, 7 years	15
On filing application for design, 14 years	30

The law abolishes discrimination in fees required of foreigners, except in reference to such countries as discriminate against citizens of the United States. Thus allowing English, French, Belgian, Austrian, Russian, Spanish and all other foreigners, except the Canadians, to enjoy all the privileges of our patent system (except in cases of designs) on the above terms.

Messrs. MUNN & CO., Publishers of the *Scientific American,* have their arrangements fully perfected for taking out patents under the new law, and will be happy to have inventors call at their office or address them by letter in regard to all business connected with the Patent Office.

Patents are now granted for 17 years instead of 14 years, as under the old law. For further particulars, address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park row, New-York, or
Corner of F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

DIPHTHERIA,

SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, TOOTH-ACHE, RHEUMATISM, MEASLES, MUMPS, SCARLET FEVER, WHOOPING COUGH, SMALL-POX and other malignant disorders, are at present prevailing to an alarming extent among children. In Dr. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, we have a certain preventive against sudden attacks, and a positive cure for those afflicted with these maladies. RADWAY'S Remedies are sold by druggists and store-keepers everywhere.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

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PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
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THE VOYAGE TO EUROPE IN THE STEREOSCOPE, No. 1, containing 12 Views of different Countries—and a STEREOSCOPE. Price 25 cents; by mail, 28 cents; or, highly colored, 50 cents; by mail, 53 cents.

The Stereoscope gives one, at a glance, an idea of the perspective and actual appearance of Churches, Public Buildings, Statuary and Paintings, Cataracts and Rivers, Palaces and Huts, &c., &c.

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Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, possessing the advantages of an established name and location in Boston, and an extensive acquaintance with the hardware trade, solicits the agency of one or more staple articles in that or any other branch of business. Responsible parties only will be conferred with. Address F. S., Box No. 3,760 New-York Post-office.

NEW BOOKS.

READY FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS,

BEING
the first issue of the new
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD EDITION
OF THE
WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS,
Illustrated from Drawings made expressly for this Edition.
By F. O. C. DARLEY and JOHN GILBERT.
Executed on Steel, in pure Line and Etching, by eminent Engravers.

The subscribers will commence Feb. 1, 1861 the issue of an entirely new edition of Dickens' Novels, from new stereotype plates, printed by Houghton at the "Riverside Press," Cambridge, on superior laid paper, in style and form similar to Ticknor & Fields' popular Household Edition of the Waverley Novels. Great pains have been taken by the Publishers to render this edition of Dickens' Works the most perfect series of books ever issued in America. The original drawings by Darley, whose designs for the illustrated Edition of Cooper's Novels have been so distinguished, and the drawings by John Gilbert, the foremost of English artists, (this being the first time Mr. Gilbert has contributed original drawings to an American publication,) will give this edition a value possessed by no other, either English or American.

The publication will commence with
PICKWICK PAPERS,
in four volumes. Price 75 cents per volume, the issue of which has been unavoidably delayed to the above date. "Oliver Twist," in two volumes, will be published on April 1, and a novel will follow thereafter regularly on the 1st of each month.

The entire series will be completed in 48 or 50 volumes, and will be issued at an average of three volumes per month.

STYLES AND PRICES:

Green vellum cloth, cut edges, per vol.	$0 75
The same, uncut edges, (English style,) per vol.	75
Half-calf extra and antique, per vol.	1 25

A bound prospectus, containing specimen pages and engravings will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any person remitting 15 cents.

W. A. TOWNSEND & CO.,
Publishers, No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

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CONTAINING
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LESSONS AND PRACTICAL NOTES ON STEAM, THE STEAM ENGINE, PROPELLERS, &c.
For Young Marine Engineers, Students and others.
By the late W. H. KING, U. S. N.; revised by Chief Engineer J. W. KING, U. S. N.
Second Edition, enlarged; 1 vol., 8 vo. Cloth, $1 50.
Either of the above books sent free by mail on receipt of the price. D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Publisher, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE CHEST—(Including SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.) THE NERVOUS and REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS, in BOTH SEXES. By G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's examining."—[*From the New York Home Journal.*] The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1. Published by H. G. LAWRENCE, Bookseller, 1 Vesey-st. Author's address 658 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., up stairs.

**PAT

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Secretary, W. B. Welles by a certain deed of trust dated the 6th day of April, 1858, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	322.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 27, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,806, one for $3,106, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.

BY DINGEE & HOLDEN,
Office, No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.
THURSDAY, March 28, 1861,
At the Merchants' Exchange,

A beautiful country seat at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., the residence of Walter Baker, Esq. This is one of the most desirable residences to be found on the Sound. A fine Gothic house; has furnace range not and cold water, bath-room water-closets, speaking tubes, dumb waiters, and all modern improvements, a stable, coach-house and all necessary out-buildings. It is situated three-quarters of a mile from the depôt, nine acres of land, beautifully laid out in walks, the choicest of flowers, vegetable and flower garden, and the choicest of fruits, such as peaches, plums, apples, pears and cherries, rasberries, strawberries, currants, &c., in abundance. Sale positive and without reserve. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

On MONDAY, March 11, 1861, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, for cash, the elegant furniture of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, comprising the furniture of 14 parlors, 275 chambers, dining-rooms, &c., including the entire stock of glass, China, plate, bedding, linen, &c., &c.; 6 billiard tables, also 5 elegant satinwood billiard tables with marble beds, made by Phelan, nearly new and in complete order, and 1 splendid carved oak billiard table, made to order in Paris; cost 3,000 francs. The furniture is all of the best description, and cost $130,000. The sale will be peremptory. Particulars in catalogues.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneers,
Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, a general assortment of elegant furniture, (removed for convenience of sale,) consisting of three elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and plush, rosewood etageres, centre tables, lace curtains, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, bookcases, lounges, oak and walnut buffets, extension tables, sofas, chairs, hall stands, China sea sets, office desks, book racks, chairs, &c. Also, a superior rosewood piano-forte, 5 000 Havana segars, &c. Catalogues now ready at salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door east from Broadway.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
March 11, 12, 13, at 7 o'clock,
AUCTION SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, ON
NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANY, &c.
Also, a collection of
FRENCH AND GERMAN BOOKS.

☞ Catalogues ready and Books now on view.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND
VEHICLES, HARNESS, ROBES, &c.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,

will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms Nos. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) a large number of new and second-hand vehicles, harness, robes, blankets, &c.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Codwise-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm consists of 16 3,100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling-house, with double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, it being within five minutes' ride of the Railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by few, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, ISAAC VOORHIES, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 58 Broadway, New-York.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, AT 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st. Sale of new and second-hand household furniture, consisting of elegant rose wood mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, in velvet, brocatel, satin and reps; oak dining-room furniture, chamber suites, mirrors, bookcases, wardrobes, buffets, marble top centre tables, carpets, beds, bedding, mattresses, quilts, blankets, bed linen, pillows, bolsters, curtains, crockery, kitchen ware, &c. Also, three rosewood piano-fortes, City made.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FOURTH WARD—AUCTION NOTICE.—W. H. FRANKLIN will sell at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, March 12, the house and lot No. 76 Roosevelt-st., which has been occupied by the present owner for the last eighteen years, and which, in consequence of the opening of Chambers-st., offers an eligible investment to capitalists

A. M MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway:
MONDAY EVENING, March 11, at 7 o'clock, books, engravings and ambrotypes. A large and choice collection. For particulars, see catalogues, to be had at the salesrooms.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 7 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, hair mattresses, feather beds, carpets, mirrors, kitchen furniture, &c. JOHN MOORHOUSE, Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED in a cash manufacturing business which will pay $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO APOTHECARIES.—A DRUG STORE, WITH handsomely arranged fixtures of the finest description and stock of the best medicines and chemicals, &c., is offered for sale at a sacrifice, of one half its value. Location admirable. Apply to ELKIN & BENEDICT, Real Estate Agents, No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE A CORNER GROcery on 8th-av., well established and doing a very profitable business, will be sold on reasonable terms for cash; he owner is retiring from business. Inquire of WARD & GILBERT, No. 209 Washington-st.

QUARTZ ROCK MILLS AND PORTION of the patent for sale conceded by miners the very best for reducing rock and other hard substances to impalpable powder, which hardens, whitens, grinding surfaces easily changed. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 92 Nassau-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $2,000, to have one third interest in a medical business. Address CONSULTATION, Box No. 157 *Times* Office. No brokers or agents need apply.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—DOING A steady business in a rapidly rising neighborhood up town. For further particulars inquire of A. STERL, No. 838 10th-av. between 43d and 44th sts., N. Y.

FOR SALE—BEST PRODUCE BUTTER, CHEESE or fruit stand in Fulton Market to close an estate. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
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No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

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Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.
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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

TO LET.

WEST-STREET STORE TO LET.
No. 196, near the Erie Railroad Dépôt, at Duane-st.; first-rate stand for any kind of business.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
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TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 85 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 29 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 11 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 360 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place 254 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 288 Union-st. 85 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 25 Butler st. 21 Butler., 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 286 Court-st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to
H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$500.TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 96 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Has the modern improvements, range, bath, hot and cold water, gas with fixtures, dry sub-cellar under whole house. Contains 12 rooms and abundance of closets. Will be put in perfect order for a good tenant. Apply to KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 169 Centre-st., New-York

TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE, WITH covenants of renewals, will be given of premises No. 64 White-st. This valuable property, 100 feet West of Broadway, and close to Canal-st., (soon to be the centre of business) affords a rare opportunity to capitalists and builders desirous of leasing and improving the best business location in this vicinity. For terms, apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN TENTH-ST., WEST OF AND near Broadway, a first-class 4-story dwelling, with all modern improvements, recently painted and decorated in a complete and costly manner throughout. Possession at once. Price, without mirrors, cornice and gas-fixtures, $18 000, with them, $20,000. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FIVE STORE Nos. 35 and 37 broad-st., suitable for any kind of business. Possession the 1st of May. Also the small, first-class four-story dwelling-house, No 37 East 18th-st., on the Everett House block, one door from Broadway, suitable for a Physician or Dentist. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 18 rooms, gas and water, rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Rail road. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY, WHITE MARble front stores Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., on the Broadway block. Would be rented together or separate. Immediate possession given. To a responsible party favorable terms will be offered. As to time and terms apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM 1ST OF MAY next, a three-story and basement house, containing ten rooms, having water and gas throughout. To a small family it will be let cheap. Located at No. 150 York-st., Jersey City, five minutes walk from the ferry. For terms, apply on the premises, or by note to J. M. STAPLES, No. 292 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No 59 Johnst.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT store No. 113 Chambers-st, extending through to Reade-st., being 26 feet in each street and 150 feet deep; also, the mansion on the Bloomingdale-road, fronting on 72d-st., with barn and several acres of land, rent $600. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL five-story building, 75 feet front, corner of 1st and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, now occupied as a piano forte factory, having large yard and building in rear. Apply to FIKTH, POND & CO., No. 575 Broadway, or to WM. MORGAN & SONS, City Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

TO LET—IN 50TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXington avs., a 3-story brick house, with all modern improvements. Also, for sale, or exchange for a small country residence, a 3-story brick house. Also, two vacant lots in East 50th-st. for sale. Apply to J. A. KENYON. No. 83 Nassau-st., or No. 120 East 50th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 275 East 9th-st., rent $500. Also, store and lofts No. 54 Beaver-st.; rent $800. Also, second loft No. 36 John-st.; rent $425. Also, store and basement No. 90 William-st.; rent $1,000. Also, second loft No. 3 South William-st.; rent $126. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET.—THE LARGE NEW STORE NO. 97 6th-av., near Jefferson Market; rear 100 feet deep with two large plate glass bow windows; desirable stand for the retailing of dry-goods ready made clothing, upholstery, furniture, &c. Store No. 71 Maiden-lane also to rent.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop house, three rooms deep, No. 258 West 26th-st.; has all the modern improvements and is in a first-rate neighborhood; recently painted and in first rate order. Possession immediately if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 309 HENRY-ST., FROM the 1st of May next; the large and commodious two-story and attic house, with all the modern improvements, consisting of 12 rooms, with under-cellar; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to THOMAS U. SUTTON, No. 420 Grand-st

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Lots on south side 14th-st., between 10th-av. and River. Also, brick buildings suitable for mechanical purposes. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, IN the buildings Nos 211 and 213 Centre-st., and Nos. 137 and 139 Elm-st; desirable rooms on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors and basement, with steady steam power. Apply at the office. No. 213 Centre st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 29 London-terrace, West 23d st., one of the pleasantest locations for a dwelling in the City. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, daily. Inquire of P. CHRISTY, No. 512 West 23d-st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 11 (LATE NO. 12) 9TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.; it has modern improvements and is in good order. Rent $900. Apply at East River Insurance Company, No. 69 Wall-st. or at No. 319 5th-av., of ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.

TO LET—THE OWNER OF A HOUSE WISHES to let the same to a private family and board with the occupant. Apply, before 12 o'clock to Mr. HINCKLEY, No. 25 Park-row, or at No. 48 West 36th-st., between 4 and 6 P. M.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st. known as the Stevens House. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE House, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 48x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN BROADst., near Wall-st. Stores Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st.; offices on second and third floors No. 3 Broad-st.; also offices on third floor No. 5 Broad st., will be let low. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, 25½ Wall-st., near Broad.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 65 West 21st-st.; in fine order; some alterations would be made to suit a good tenant. May be seen from 12 to 1 o'clock. Apply at No. 19 West 21st-st., or 109 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE three-story brick house No. 51 Cranberry-st. Has the modern improvements. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st, corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, WITHIN FIFteen minutes' walk of the ferries, a neat cottage, at $120 per year. Address HOUSE, Williamsburgh Post-office,

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE THIRD and fourth floors of the house No. 343 6th-av. The house is in good order, and has all the modern improvements. Neighborhood good.

TO LET—ONE-HALF OF NO. 252 WEST 13TH st., consisting of 4 rooms on second floor, back basement and one room in attic; rent $240. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE BROWN-stone dwelling northeast corner of Lexington av. and 30th-st. Attention of physicians particularly called to this property. Apply to A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, in first rate order having been lately painted throughout. Possession immediately. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

LOTS TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—ON 119th and 20th sts., from Avenue A to the East River. Also, the stone building now used as a saw-mill. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 84 West 29th-st. Possession April 1. Apply to ALFRED DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane, or E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1 261 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick place. Apply at office, No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place.

OFFICES TO LET—OPPOSITE THE POSTOffice, at moderate rents, to responsible parties. Apply on the premises to WM. W. ROSE No. 68 Cedar-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD" DEgraw-st, Brooklyn: in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—WASHINGTON HOTEL, NO. 1 BROADway. Apply to SPENCER GREGORY, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 125 MERCER-ST, SUITable for retail liquor store, grocery or saloon; rent low. Apply immediately at 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 360 Grand-st., near the Essex Market. Will be rented together or separate. The dwelling is well adapted to, and is a first rate stand for a boarding-house, being well ventilated and with all the conveniences of wash and bathing tubs, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, 435 Grand st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FURnished mansion of the subscriber on the north shore of Staten Island, between the Stag Harbor and Factoryville landings. The house is unsurpassed for family conveniences, having gas fixtures throughout, and hot and cold spring water on every story. Also, bathing-room, laundry, with the usual fixtures of conservatory and furnaces. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, forest or with stable ice-house filled with ice, and other outbuildings. The shore in front offers every facility for boating. The situation cannot be excelled in the neighborhood for salubrity and beauty. Also, two unfurnished cottages for terms, apply to EDWARD BEMENT, No. 40 Exchange place.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT at Astoria to rent, containing nine rooms, exclusive of basement rooms, kitchen and cellar; is furnished with furnace and range, and supplied with gas; ground about one acre. Also, an unfurnished house, beautifully situated on the East River containing ten rooms. The grounds front 100 feet on the river and are nearly 400 feet deep; well stocked with choice pear trees; also, grape-vines in full bearing. Steamer *Mattano* makes five trips daily, (Sunday excepted) from foot of Fulton-st. Apply to H. WHITTMORE, Astoria,
or No. 98 Liberty st., New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE SITUATED at Summit, New-Jersey, with four acres of land, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; distance one hour's ride from New-York, and four minutes' walk from the depot. The house has the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout ice-house, well-fitted stable and carriage-house complete, for our horses. For terms, apply to T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO rent to a private family, situated No. 390 C. Bee-av., near Fulton av. railroad, half an hour from New-York. The house is located on high ground, in a good neighborhood, has hot and cold water, gas furnace, bath, a good garden, and is in every respect a very desirable residence. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Scarsdale, Westchester Co. with stable, carriage-house, ice-house, good garden, &c., all in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy within three minutes' walk of depôt, and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to F. H. PALMER, No. 20 Merchant's Exchange, Hanover-st

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEW-LONDON, CONN.—A large and well-furnished house in the most desirable part of the city, together with carriage-house, stable, fine garden, &c., will be let for six months or longer, at a low rent. For description and terms apply to CORWIN & CO., corner of Broadway and 20th-st.

A FAMILY WISHING TO REDUCE EX-PENSES, and having a large house, may hear of a widow lady, with three children, who would lease a furnished house and take the family to board, with a few gentlemen lodgers. Refers to Marcus Spring, Esq., No. 27 Park place; S. H. Gay *Tribune* office.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—AN ENGLISH-BASEment house, furnished complete, with all improvements, situate in 9th-st. near 5th av. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST OF MAY next the first class house No. 36 East 42th-st., near Broadway, apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story high stoop. Rent taken to board if desired

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM AND COUNtry residence, near Greenfield Hill, Conn., 2½ hours from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of thirty-five acres of good land, a spacious dwelling-house, commanding a splendid view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, large and convenient out-buildings, all quite new and in complete order; plenty of fruit, &c., &c.; situation perfectly healthy and pleasant.

Also, one other very desirable place in the town of Westport, near the residence of Frederick Sprayer, Esq. two hours from New-York and half a mile from Westport station, containing twenty-six acres of excellent land, convenient two-story dwelling, large barn carriage-house, wood house, &c., all nearly new and in good order. At a trifling expense water can be carried in pipes to any part of the buildings.

The above-described property must be sold to close an estate. Possession given on April 1. For further information, apply to R. H. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or Z. WAKEMAN, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a few miles of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 160 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and outbuildings are all in good order and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur-waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM, Canandaigua, N. Y., or to WARD & CO., No. 388 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS.—FOR SALE.—One beautiful country seat, built the past year, and one of the prettiest country seats to be found in the country within five minutes' walk from the depôt. Two other beautiful farms, one 40 acres, the other 20 acres. These are valuable building farms, abound in fruit and shade, beautifully shaded lawn around the house, immediately within the village of Madison, and worthy the attention of any gentleman who desires a fine country residence. Also, one large farm, 116 acres, together with a new flouring mill, doing a good business, in a good section of the country for the business. Several other large farms for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, Waverly House, Madison, near the depôt.
S. D. HUNTING.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County N. J., containing thirty two acres six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been a business done for this century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the North-ern Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st, New-York, where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES, located half a mile from Gloucster Dépôt, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. The land is of the finest in the country for building plots or farming purposes. Will sell the whole or any part thereof to suit purchasers; is 20 mile from Jersey City. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av., New-York, or to C. C. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A GOOD FARM and country seat of about 40 acres, 2 hours by railroad from the city; good buildings; running water at the door; 300 apple, 100 cherry trees, besides plums, pears, peaches, apricots, grapes &c., and all choice varieties. Location healthy and of easy access. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 47 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—NEAR Rahway, N. J., containing 193 acres of good land, with commodious two-story house, with large new basement, barn and other buildings; also a good apple and pear orchard, with other small fruit. For further information apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED IN THE TOWNship of Hempstead, about two miles west of the village containing about 40 acres. The land is well situated, house and out buildings are in excellent order, plenty of fruit and a young orchard of the choicest kinds. The property will be sold on easy terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—FORTY-EIGHT ACRES, IN Rockland County, 30 miles from New-York, near railroad dépôt and stage pass the house every morning for the Nyack boat. Large house, barn, and other out-buildings. Apply to J. WASPOVER, No. 448 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the dépôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price $8,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 289 Greenwich-st.

STRATFORD, CONN.—FARM ON THE SHORE —18 acres and buildings, with a large front on tide water; fine beach for bathing; good boating, fishing, &c.; near the village and depôt; healthy and pleasant; 62 miles from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad. S. D. SMITH, on the premises.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO RENT ON A lease, a good farm of from 40 to 50 acres, convenient to New-York, with modern house, barn, stable &c., &c., also plenty of fruit, at a moderate rent; good care will be taken of the premises. Address, with full particulars, ALPHA, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF OVER SEVENTY acres of fine land, in Union County, N. J., near Summit Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, for sale or exchange for New-York City improved property. Apply to T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of over 100 acres, free of incumbrance, 35 miles from New-York, price $4 000 for a house and lot in New-York or vicinity. Address TRADE, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for three days

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 270 acres, near the village of Coxsackie, Green County; has an extensive river front and is every way desirable. Will be exchanged for City property; will divide it if desired. Inquire of S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

A FARM WANTED.—BY AN AMERICAN, with a small family, a good farm to rent, or work on shares, or will engage as foreman on a good farm. For further information, call or address A. M. TREADWELL, No. 46 Fulton-st., New-York

FARMS WANTED—ON NEW-HAVEN RAILroad or north side Long Island, in a healthy locality, worth $7,500, in exchange for valuable household store property down town. Apply to TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 212 Broadway, Room 19.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $6 500. Terms easy.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT TWO-STORY FRAME cottage, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, and expressly for the owner; located in a good and healthy neighborhood, and on high ground; size of house, 22x44, including extension; lot, 25x100. The corner lot will be sold with the above, if desired; the ground is handsomely laid out with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire on the premises, 84th-st. and 1st-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE TWO NEW four-story high stoop brown-stone front houses, in perfect order, 20 and 25 feet front. Nos. 149 and 151 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The above will be rented very low for the purpose of commanding a good tenant; rent $800 and $1,000 per annum. Apply to the agent, No. 126 East 35th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M and 5 to 9 P. M.; or at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 12 to 2 P. M. Houses open during the day.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 169 Amity-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 feet in width. Very eligibly located, within five minutes walk of the South ferry, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Will be sold at a low price, and on easy terms. Apply to LINDLEY MURRAY, office of Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE FOR SALE, to let or exchange for improved city property. A fine house and stable, with eleven lots of ground, situated on the corner of Green and Bushwick avs., Williamsburgh, about twenty-five minutes by cars from the ferry. The grounds are well laid out with grapevines, fruit trees, &c. Apply to W. W. BROWER, No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW THREE-STORY BASEment and cellar houses, with furnaces and all improvements on Adelphi-st. near Green-av., Brooklyn, at $7,000 each; one on Cumberland st. near Lafayette-av., $6,500; one on Clermont, near Gates-av., $5 000; store on Atlantic-st., near Clinton, $4 250. Inquire of H. M. NEEDHAM, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—THE three-story, high stoop and basement frame house, fitted in with brick, corner of Hoyt-st. and Pacific-st.; near to Fulton Wall and South ferries near the door; has sub-cellar, gas, chandeliers, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, &c. Price low and easy

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the First Mortgage 7 per cent., and Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company are hereby notified that a mortgage has been executed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company to Alexander Hamilton Gibley, Charles John Brydges and Richard Irvin, Trustees giving additional security for the payment of five coupons, due May 15 and Nov. 15, 1860, May 15 and Nov. 15, 1861, and May 15, 1862. Holders of the said coupons can avail themselves of the privilege of this mortgage and receive bonds in exchange therefor by presenting them at the office of the undersigned, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company in Detroit, or at the office of the Great Western Railway Company, in London, England. Printed copies of the mortgage will be furnished to any bondholders at either of the places above mentioned on application.
No. 22 Pine-st. A. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds Eastern Division La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1 1860, will be paid on presentation at my office, Milwaukee, with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26, 1861.
NOTICE.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroads, due Sept. 1, 1860, and March 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at my office, Milwaukee, with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner New-Bowery. Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Sums deposited on or before April 1 draw interest from that date. M. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK—No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $5.0 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. This Bank has received during the last 21 months, $455,428 85.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of personal estate, $6,138,898. The highest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 1½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

$30,000 and various other sums, all to lend on mortgage of New-York and some on Brooklyn property. $7,000 to lend, in one sum only, in Westchester, Kings, Queens or Richmond Counties. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d story, front.

PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON FUNDS WANTED
BY S. E. DARLING & CO.
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$600 TO $40,000.—EXECUTORS AND TRUST funds to loan on first-class City real estate, below 60th-st., in sums to suit, for a large amount.
T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.
Insures buildings, merchandise household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
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FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
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G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
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EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN...of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.
☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.
No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

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FREDK H. WOLCOTT, EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH, WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES Jr., JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER, GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School-Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. McNARY, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron-work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE, } Committee
OWEN KINNEY } on
WALTER ROCHE, } Buildings.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

No business can be truly successful which is not founded on a real fitness of things; the article made or sold must have intrinsic merit, and supply a public want. Success, arising from the clap trap of advertising, or the tricks of trade, or mere pretension and display, will be only apparent, and in the end but deceive the operator, and those who trust him.

But if an article supplies a public want, and fairly meets its reasonable expectation, its success and general adoption is merely a question of time. It may be retarded by adverse influences, or sped by prospering sales, but in the end is sure to win.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—Medicines for all the wants of enlightened life—Curatives that Father, Mother, Nurse or Traveler could always have by them, and always rely upon; so simple that mistakes could not be made in their selection; so harmless that all might use them with impunity; and so efficient that all might rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily, for all the ailments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician.

Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves of chronic diseases which have been the bane of their life, and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain, and among the million who use them, none are found to question their purity or efficacy.

But as no good is found without its evil, and no genuine coin without its counterfeit, so, under the shadow of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of trashtool "Specifics" and "Remedies" have sprung up, whose chief office is to bear involuntary testimony to the value of the original. All these ephemeral productions are but the froth which success throws to the surface, as unsubstantial, and as worthless.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worms Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults. Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings Bilious Colic, Fali Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritus	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$5 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book.....5 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book.....5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 3 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.
☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 548 Broadway New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.—To JOHN TALLMADGE and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, Lyman Bennett, Moses M. Bradley, Henry C. Hall, Erastus R. Miller, John Thomas, Junior, John Avery, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of HENRY E. WEED, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, plaintiffs, referred to in the notice annexed, and which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of Rensselaer, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at Troy, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you shall fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Supreme Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated the 20th day of June, 1860. DANIEL MARVIN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Troy, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, Rensselaer County.—Henry E. Weed, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, against John Tallmadge and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, Lyman Bennett, Moses M. Bradley, Henry C. Hall, Erastus R. Miller, John Thomas, Junior, John Avery.—Summons and Notice in Mortgage Cases.—To the above-named defendants.—SIR: The summons herewith served upon you in this action is issued upon a complaint, praying the foreclosure of a mortgage, executed by John Tallmadge and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, to Henry E. Weed, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, on the 24th day of September, 1859, and recorded in Saratoga County Clerk's office, in Book of Mortgages No. 55 page 120, &c., on the 24th day of September, 1859, for the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from that date, upon the following described premises: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Malta, County of Saratoga, and is bounded as follows viz: Beginning at a stake standing at a white pine tree standing on the east side of a small brook, and at the northeast corner of a lot of land belonging to Patrick Peck, and running thence north forty-three and a half degrees, west four chains and fifty-three links, to a stake standing in the southeast corner of Barnabus Neil's lot; thence along the same north thirty-seven and a half degrees, east fifteen chains and ninety-seven links, to a stake on the north side of the highway; thence north twenty-six degrees, east nineteen chains and eighty-eight links, to the north line of a lot of land now or lately belonging to Mr. Monger; thence south sixty-three degrees, east forty-five chains and ninety links, to a stake standing on the north line of land now or lately belonging to Benjamin Hewett; thence along said land south eighty degrees, west three chains and fifty-three links; thence south twenty degrees, west seven chains and seventy-three links; thence north sixty-three degrees west twenty chains and twenty-four links; thence south fifty-seven and one-quarter degrees, west nineteen chains and fifty five links, to the centre of the highway; thence along the centre of the highway north twenty-eight degrees west four chains and three links; thence south sixty-six degrees west seven chains, to the brook aforesaid; thence southerly along said brook, as it winds and turns to the place of beginning—containing eighty-one acres of land; and no personal claim is made against you, or against any defendant, except the said John Tallmadge.—Dated the 20th day of June, 1860.
DANIEL MARVIN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney,
23f-law6wS Troy, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A warrant has been issued by the Hon. H. Hogeboom one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the brig or vessel called the *J. B. Mans field* a sea-going vessel belonging to the port of New-York, and all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of the 3d title of the 9th chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the said Justice, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, within three months from the first publication of this notice, or their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited, and the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months.—Dated Dec. 24, 1860.
BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for Wm. A. Freeborn & Co.,
ja18-law3m8 Attaching Creditors.

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY.—WILLIAM ADEXANDER, plaintiff, against BETSEY JANE WHITTEMORE and CHARLES WHITTEMORE her husband, DANIEL B. BUSH and ADELINE his wife, and others, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County at the Village of Jamaica, in said County, on the 5th day of February, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Feb. 5th 1861.
S. D. LEWIS Plaintiff's Attorney,
9f-law6w-S* No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall street in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-law6m8* Administrator.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 60 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAT.
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Rowland, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARRON, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock On Sundays from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RHEUMATISM.
Health to the afflicted and joy to the WORLD. A new star has been discovered in the medical firmament in the form of DE LA MONTAGNE'S ARABIAN RHEUMATIC GOUT PILLS and ARABIAN ITCH OINTMENT. Buy them and try them. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box—within the reach of all. Sold by our Wholesale Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st and No. 376 6th-av., New-York.

CAPAUTINES,
the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D.,
New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Illegally impotent to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease, Dr. LaMONTE, Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet Gonorrhœa, Syphilis or mary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 617 Broadway, up-stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 evening, 7 to 9.
"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HALBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take Indian Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and sound and Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.
By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how I cured myself, after being put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sexual Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st, under Barnum's Museum.

NO! EVIL IN DANGER.—APPLY TO DR. WARD'S No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

DR. A. R. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than one thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It flows out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will make three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensborgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT, DAILY, AT 4 P. M.—The steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, and GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, East River. Cabin fare, $1 50; forward deck, $1. Freight taken. For further particulars inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Co.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS HAVE resumed their regular trips between New-York and Albany, leaving the foot of Cortlandt st. EVERY EVENING, at 6 P. M. and connecting with all the Express trains out of Albany.
New-York, March 6, 1861.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPELLER HENRY ANDREW, now running on the Hudson River to Albany, 160 feet long, 26 feet beam, 9 feet hold, of light draft and very fast. Also, several barges. Apply to JOHN H. REDFIELD & CO., No. 16 South-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.
We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., 1st door east of Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Bleakley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, Precious Stones, or bank notes unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL—Land

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North Briton at Portland.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Probable Further Advance of the Rate of Discount in England.

Accessions to the French Army in Rome.

Demonstration of the Sardinians Against the Fortress at Messina.

Several Provinces of Hungary in a State of Siege.

TERRIBLE GALE IN ENGLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, March 8.

The steamship *North Briton*, Capt. ROBERT BORLAND, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 21st, and Londonderry the 22d ult., arrived at Portland at 6 o'clock this evening, with £25,000 in specie.

March 3, in lat. 47° 55' N., lon. 47° 29' W., passed an iceberg and steamer; was an hour in an immense field of ice.

The *Bohemian* arrived at Londonderry on the afternoon of the 22d.

Gold shipments to America are expected to be resumed on a considerable scale by the ensuing steamers.

The *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 20th, took £51,000 sterling.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament proceedings were unimportant.

The Army estimates issued show a net decrease of £185,000, notwithstanding the number of land forces, 146,000, is slightly in excess of last year. The total sum required is £14,606,000.

The Committee of Investigation of the Great Western Railway of Canada had issued a severe report. It is a striking document, and, from the nature of its accusations, is likely to excite much public discussion.

The ship *Krig Philip*, from London for Calcutta, has been out 165 days, and not been heard of.

FRANCE.

Reinforcements for the French army at Rome were continually leaving Marseilles.

EUGENE SCRIBE, the celebrated dramatist, is dead.

Several persons in Paris connected with the transactions in the mines had been arrested.

The payments of the Caisse des Chemins de Fer of Mirres were suspended until an inventory of the state of the Bank was completed. Constantinople bills on Mirres falling due on the 20th and 21st reached £260,000 sterling, and were not met.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes, 68f. 10c.

ITALY.

Gen. CIALDINI and Admiral PERSANO had left Gaeta with troops for Messina. The fortress had been summoned to surrender under pain of an immediate attack, but Gen. FERGOLLA is reported to have declared his intention to resist till the last extremity.

The Sardinian General, MEZZACOPA, had likewise proceeded with troops towards the Neapolitan fortress of Civitella, on the Tronto, and would commence an immediate attack unless surrendered.

The *Official Opinione* denies the rumored existence of negotiations between Sardinia and Rome.

SPAIN.

Spain had agreed with Morocco that the payment of the indemnity, 200,000,000 reals, shall be completed immediately.

The customs and duties of Tangiers and Mogadore are to be hypothecated to Spain for remaining indemnity.

AUSTRIA.

It is reported, *via* Hamburg, that orders had been sent to Trieste to arm at once all sailing vessels of the Austrian navy. They are to be stationed at Zara, Cattoro, Fiume, Raguta, &c. Twelve gun boats are to be sent to the Gulf of Guarrero to watch the coast of Turkey.

The Levant *Herald* says the Hasue Tarills are to be renewed for fourteen years, and also says a general suspension of Galata bankers and merchants is threatened.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of the 26th of January had reached England.

The news was unimportant.

The import markets were weak and lower; the exports steady. Seeds and Cotton were higher. Money was in active demand. The Bank rate had again advanced one per cent., making it 11 on Government and 13 on private paper. The money crisis was ascribed to the recent large opium speculations. Freights after fluctuating, closed firmer at £2 10s. to Liverpool. Freights at Calcutta on the 25th, to London, dead weight, were to £3 to £3 7s. 6d.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 22.

The violent gale which swept over the country on Wednesday continued till Thursday. The Crystal Palace was seriously damaged. Part of the north wing is in ruins. Several vessels went ashore, including the American bark *Hiswatha*.

The *Times* (City Article) of Thursday evening says there has been a more general heaviness in the stock market than for some time past.

It is reported that the Bank of England contemplates a rise to 9 or 10 per cent. in their rates of discount. In the Discount market the demand was moderate. Several capitalists are lending money for four or six months at comparatively low terms.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.

A telegram from Vienna announces that the state of affairs in Hungary is becoming very serious. Several districts, among them Raab, Somorgny, Peterwarden and Warden, will be declared in a state of siege.

The French occupation of Syria is to be prolonged two or three months beyond the time originally fixed.

TURIN, Friday, Feb. 22.

The inauguration of the Italian Parliament was celebrated in several towns in Venetia.

PESTH, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Royal rescript convokes the Diet at Buda for the 2d of April, to make arrangements for the coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary and inaugurate a diploma, and to elect a Palatine of Hungary.

Financial and Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 21.

BREADSTUFFS.—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour very dull, and offered at a decline of 6d. without sales. Wheat dull, all qualities considerably declined and prices irregular. Red Chicago, 11s. 1d.@11s. 3d.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@13s.; White do., 13s.@15s. Corn quiet, and declined 6d.; Mixed, 26s. 9d. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. say Wheat declined 1d.@2d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard dull; all qualities slightly declined. 56s.@57s. for fine. Tallow closed quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE—Sugar dull. Rice steady. Coffee quiet. Pot Ashes quiet at 29s. Pearls quiet at 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. Resin steady at 4s. 7d.@4s. 8d. for common. Spirits Turpentine steady at 21s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR dull, and quotations barely maintained. COFFEE firm. RICE dull; all qualities slightly declined. TALLOW, 59s. 9d. Linseed Oil, 28s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds continued to droop, mainly on account of the high price of money and unfavorable American advices. Consols declined ¼ on the 20th, and opened on the 21st at a further reduction. The discount market was rather quiet at 7¼@8 for the best bills. The demand at the Bank on the 20th was very slight. Some gold was taken to the Bank. The gold arrivals from Australia, £112,500, were reported. The French Exchanges were very firm, and the slightest further movement would cause gold to be sent from Paris to London.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares, 28¼ discount; Erie shares, 28; New-York Central shares, 72@74.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 22.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 26,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and 4,000 to exporters. The maket closed very dull at a decline of ⅛d., and very irregular. The principal causes were unfavorable intelligence from Manchester and the high rates of discount. The sales on Friday were 7,000 bales, closing quiet at previous rates. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞	Middling Orleans	6⅞
Fair Mobile	7⅞	Middling Mobile	6⅞
Fair Uplands	7⅞	Middling Uplands	6⅝

The stock in port was estimated at 790,000 bales, of which 628,000 were American.

MESSRS. JAMES HEWITT & Co., says there has seldom been such a week of extreme depression. They quote middling and lower grades as declined ⅛d @⅜d., and better descriptions only ⅛d., owing to the scarcity.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Quotations were nominal and the market was stagnant.

BREADSTUFFS—The Corn Market opened with but little inquiry and prices are weak and irregular. Buyers demand a reduction before making purchases.

PROVISIONS are dull.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 22—Noon.

CONSOLS 91¾@91¾.

Money Market unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central shares 29 discount; Erie shares 28; New-York Central shares 72@74.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 8.

The bill to amend the act to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad was reported complete, and, on motion of Mr. SCHOLA, made a special order in Committee of the Whole on Tuesday.

The bills to amend the insolvent law; to authorize the holding of courts in the City of New-York; to regulate the dividends of Fire Insurance Companies, and to provide for a retention of a sum ample to cover unearned premiums; to revive and extend the act appropriating the water of Black River for the use of the Black River Canal and Erie Canal feeders, and to amend the act incorporating the New-York Corn Exchange, were all reported favorably.

Mr. FERRY gave notice of a motion to appoint a Grinding Committee to grind out bills from the general orders.

Mr. MANIERRE gave notice of a bill to extend the streets between West Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first streets to the bulkhead line.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to repeal the law authorizing a charge of five cents by railroads where tickets were procured on the cars.

J. M. MURPHY introduced a bill to incorporate the Scott Life Guard of New-York City.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the charter of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

To authorize the Commissioners, loaning money of the United States to certain counties, to release the same in certain cases.

To extend the charter of the Poughkeepsie and New-Paltz Ferry Company.

In aid of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

Mr. LAWRENCE called up the resolution relative to the action of the New-York Police Commissioners in sending detectives South, and it was adopted.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning unlawful marriages and incest, which provides that every person having a husband or wife living, who shall marry any other person, whether married or single, and such second marriage shall have taken place within or without the United States, shall, except in cases provided against by law, be guilty of bigamy, and punished by five years' imprisonment.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 8.

The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital College of New-York City was moved forward to be reported complete.

The bill passed by the Senate for the extension of the Chenango Canal was reported for the consideration of the House.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the Capital Punishment bill was made the special order for Monday evening.

The bill to divide the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, and create a Twentieth Ward, came up for the third reading.

Mr. DARCY moved to recommit, with instruction to strike out the third section. He spoke in support of the motion, showing that the bill was one for political objects only. It took the portion of the Eleventh Ward, that was Democratic, and attached it to the Fifth Ward, that is also Democratic, and then divided the balance of the Eleventh Ward, which is Republican, into two Wards. It was not asked by the people. It was an additional expense to the city, and was simply desired to secure another member of the Common Council for the Republicans.

Messrs. KERNAN and PROVOST spoke against the bill, and Messrs. L. C. ANDRUS, FISHER and BENEDICT in its favor. The motion to recommit the bill was lost, and the bill passed, 70 to 27.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the act of the incorporation companies to navigate the lakes and rivers, by including in its operations the waters of Long Island Sound and adjacent harbors.

The transfer of the appointment of Inspectors of Election in Albany to the Police Board.

To authorize the transfer of the insane convicts from Utica to Auburn.

To widen Main-street, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Eclectic Association of the City of New-York.

To amend the act in relation to sewerage and drainage in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. PIERCE moved to reconsider the bill making an appropriation for Kingston Armory. After debate, the House refused to reconsider, by a vote of 32 to 41.

The bill for the relief of J. R. JAFFRAY and others was recommitted, with power to report complete; as was also the bill to legalize the acts of the Mayor and the Commonalty of New-York; also the bill incorporating the New-York Volunteer Monumental and Burial Association. The residue of the evening was consumed in the consideration of the Annual Supply bill.

The Delaware Legislature.

WILMINGTON, Friday, March 8.

The Legislature adjourned finally to-day.

An ineffectual effort was made to call an extra session in April on the state of the Union.

The Legislature refused, by a large majority, to renew WOOD, EDDY & Co.'s present lottery grant, which expires in a few months. They refused also to grant any more lottery grants in the State.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Friday, March 8.

The New-Brunswick, Milburn and Orange Railroad bills passed the House to-day, and only await the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The resolution to adjourn *sine die* was resumed, and both Houses agreed to adjourn *sine die* on the 14th.

The America Outward Bound—The North Briton Spoken.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 8.

The steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, has arrived here.

The *America* spoke the *North Briton* off Cape Negro, consequently she will probably arrive at Portland this evening.

Obituary.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, March 8.

GEORGE MINOT, President of the Mechanics' Bank, and Treasurer of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, died suddenly this morning, of disease of the heart.

Loss of the Schooner St. Cloud.

BOSTON, Friday, March 8.

The schooner *St. Cloud*, from New-York for Salem, went ashore at Wellfleet and bilged. Vessel and cargo a total loss. Crew saved.

Location of the Post-Office.

Application having been made to the Legislature of this State to enact a law authorizing the sale and transfer of the present site of the Post-office in New-York to the Federal Government, it was intimated that an indorsement of the application by the business men of the City would add to its importance. Accordingly, a meeting was organized at the Corn Exchange to-day, by the election of AMMI DOWS, Chairman, and LEWIS ROBERTS, Secretary. Mr. E. H. WHITE stated the object of the meeting, and introduced appropriate resolutions. Mr. HENRY W. SMITH, of the firm of JESSE HOYT & Co., objected to the adoption of the resolutions, as no proper notice had been previously given of the intention of calling the meeting, and merchants were wholly unprepared for action on the resolutions. He, in common with several other members of the Association, wished for time to examine and discuss the subject intelligently. He added that the present site was, in every respect, undesirable as the permanent location for a general Post-office in this great City. Mr. WHITE thought the subject had been sufficiently discussed in the public prints already, that it was wholly unnecessary to postpone the consideration of the subject, and he, therefore, moved the passage of the resolutions. This motion having been duly seconded, the resolutions were separately read and adopted. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of the New-York Corn Exchange, the commercial interests of the City, and the convenience of the great mass of the letter writing and receiving community will be best served by the permanent occupation of the present site for the Post office.

Resolved, That the Legislature be respectfully requested to sanction the sale of the property now occupied as a Post office to the United States Government, by the passage of the bill now before them as introduced by Hon. Mr HARDY.

Resolved. That the President and Secretary be requested to have these resolutions properly engrossed and forwarded to the Honorable Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The meeting was then declared adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.—At about 1 o'clock on Friday morning, a fire was discovered in the three story brick shoe factory on Randall's Island, which, despite of all efforts to extinguish it, entirely destroyed the building and contents. The fire was plainly visible from the upper part of the City, and several fire companies endeavored to cross over, but were unable to do so on account of its being low tide. The building was owned by the Society for the Reform of Juvenile Delinquents, but was occupied by E. WHITEHOUSE & Co., contractors. There was a large amount of stock on the premises, including 17,000 pairs of shoes, owned by Messrs. W. & Co., which was valued at $12,000. This was entirely destroyed, as the flames, owing to the high wind prevailing at the time, made such rapid progress, that it was impossible to enter the factory. WHITEHOUSE & Co. were insured for $2 500 in the American Insurance Company, Philadelphia, and $2,500 in a Brooklyn Company. The building, valued at $6 000, is a total loss, and, we are informed, was not insured. It is thought that the factory was set on fire by one of the boys on the island, but what his motive could have been has not transpired. Fire Marshal BAKER was notified of the matter, and will make a thorough investigation as to the origin of the fire.

WORKS OF ART AT TIFFANY'S.—Messrs. TIFFANY & Co have on exhibition till Saturday an elegant piece of silver ordered by our cotemporaries of the New-Orleans *Crescent* as a present to the Metarie Jockey Club, and intended as a prize, to be run for on the Metarie Race Course, New-Orleans. It represents a large punch-bowl, in the form of a crescent, 24 inches high, resting upon an antique vase, the base representing a pasture divided into two apartments by a fence, with a model of a blood-horse on one side and a brood-mare on the other. The whole is embellished with Moorish ornaments, with matted ground, wrought in the highest style of art. The design is in the highest degree beautiful, and the execution has never been excelled, even by this world-renowned house. They have also in preparation a large ornamental piece, ordered by the Wood Lawn Race Course, of Louisville, Ky., and intended, like the other, for a prize competition. The testimonial to Capt. WILSON, of the brig *Minnie Schaeffer*, ordered by a Committee of Merchants in this City, is nearly completed and will be on exhibition in a few days; also, the memento ordered by Mr. HUBERT, one of the passengers rescued by Capt WILSON, the money for which ($500) was collected from the passengers on the spot. The memento consists of a silver pitcher and four goblets, the pitcher resting upon a revolving capstan, and the whole presenting a beautiful and appropriate memorial.

CAPT. LATHAM, OF THE BARK CORA.—Two or three days since a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out before Recorder HOFFMAN, for the release of Capt. LATHAM, late of the bark *Cora*, who is under an indictment for piracy. The paper was sworn to by JESSE BRADDOCK, who is bail for one of the slavers now in suit. The affidavit set forth that the Captain was not detained by any process of the Federal Courts, and that he was illegally restrained of his liberty. When the parties appeared before the Recorder, Mr. HENRY, the Assistant District Attorney, produced the evidence given before the United States Commissioners, and the Bench warrant of Judge BETTS, under which the prisoner had been arrested and convicted. The Recorder thereupon dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner.

A DOUBLE ENTERTAINMENT.—On Tuesday evening, Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver his entertaining lecture on SERGEANT S. PRENTISS, at the Cooper Institute. This lecture is spoken of as "Mr. MILBURN'S last and most successful effort," abounding in passages of thrilling interest, descriptions of the "flush times" of Alabama, specimens of stump oratory, amusing incidents, anecdotes, &c., PRENTISS' oratory, in the opinions of WEBSTER, and others—specimens. At the close of the lecture the audience will be treated to a view and description of PEALE'S great picture of "The Court of Death."

ARREST OF ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.—Detectives SLOWEY, KING and ROACH yesterday arrested at No. 25 Frankfort-street, a drinking-saloon, six men on suspicion of being engaged in passing counterfeit bills of the H. G. Hotchkiss Bank, of Lyons, N.Y. The names of the prisoners are Hield, Sherman, Minion, Brooks, and a German named Schmidt. The prisoners were taken to Head-quarters, and held for examination. HILD, who is said to be an old offender, when arrested, attempted to swallow one of the bills, but was prevented.

THE ADRIATIC TO CARRY OUT THE ENGLISH MAILS.—The steamship *Australasian* is now in her nineteenth day from Queenstown. She left Liverpool on her appointed day, the 16th of February, put into Queenstown on the 17th, and left that port for New-York on the evening of the 17th—all well. Mr. E. CUNARD has chartered the steamship *Adriatic* to take the mails for England, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., in place of the *Australasian*. She will sail from the foot of Canal-street at 8 o'clock A. M.

THE FORTIETH-STREET CALAMITY.—It might seem, from the published accounts of the late terrible calamity in Fortieth-street, that Mr. HENRY WOOD and family, who were burned to death, were living permanently in one room in the attic. This is not the fact. Mr. WOOD and family occupied the room for that night only, having hired the basement and first floor, of which they were to take possession the next day. Mr. WOOD has been a resident of this City for the past eighteen years, and was highly respected.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—At 12½ o'clock, this morning, an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of a smoke-house, in the rear of premises No. 522 Pearl-street. The smoke-house was owned by a German, named KELLER, whose loss is about $50. JAMES DUNN, a member of Empire Company No. 5, was run over in Chatham-street, at the corner of Chambers, and sustained a fracture of the leg above the ankle. He was taken to the Hospital immediately.

Meeting of the Geographical Society.

ADDRESS ON THE "GEOGRAPHICAL IMPORTANCE OF A UNITED ITALY," BY SIGNOR GAJANI.

A regular meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held Thursday evening at the Society's Rooms, Clinton Hall, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, President, in the Chair. The Secretary, Mr. STANSBURY, read the minutes of the previous meeting, after which Mr. ARCHIBALD RUSSELL nominated as new members, A. G. MCNULTY, Esq., of New-York, and JOHN APPLETON BAILEY, of Boston. The Librarian reported the addition to the library of 58 political, agricultural and historical pamphlets; 32 volumes and documents, and 7 volumes of the New-York State *Manual* from Hon. H. J. RAYMOND; 5 volumes of State Documents from Hon. F. A. CONKLING, and three copies of "Remarks Illustrative of the Sounding Voyage of H. B. M ship *Bulldog*," presented by Capt. Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK.

The lecturer of the evening, Signor GAJANI, was then introduced by Dr. HAWKS. The Signor is a native of Rome, and a Protestant. He has been active in furthering the liberties of his beloved Italy, and in 1848 was a Deputy in the National Assembly of Rome. His knowledge of the English language is very good, but his strong Italian accent did his meaning frequent injustice, and made him sometimes difficult of comprehension. His subject, to use his own words, was the "Geographical importance of a United Italy." Any attentive observer could not fail to be impressed with the importance of the geographical position of Italy. She was one of the best favored nations of the world in this respect. Her boundaries were her natural protectors, and had secluded her, by the strongest lines of demarcation, from the earliest times, from amalgamation with other nations. All nations similarly situated, have preserved their own individuality, more or less, but Italy has always done so, for though sometimes invaded by foreigners, yet, from the time of the Etruscans, the same natural features have presented themselves, in the thirst for liberty, in commerce, science and the fine arts, and now, after what might appear to have been the sleep of ages, she was again suddenly awakened to a consciousness of the vast importance of her geographical position. It was an indisputable fact, that the more narrowly and closely marked were the geographical boundaries of a country, the stronger be love of that country dwelt in the breasts of its inhabitants, and this was especially the case with the Italians. The Austrian, it was true, had usurped dominion in Lombardy during the last two hundred years, and yet after the battle of Solferino, sixty thousand graves alone attested that an Austrian had ever been in that province. The Italian race had been unchanged from the earliest times of history. A few Normans had come to Naples, and a few Arabs to Sicily, but they had never mixed with the people, and within the natural boundaries of Italy, the people had undergone no change, not only since the time of the Romans, but from the far more antique era of the Etrurians and Ligurians. GARIBALDI was a Ligurian, and had all the character of one. The descendants of all these races still exist in the same boundaries, retained there by a love, and by the natural effects of their geographical position, with a strong indisposition to marry beyond those boundaries. It was this fact which made Italians so perfect in all branches of knowledge and industry. PETRARCH thought that the Apennines were formed by nature to shelter Italy from the Germans. It is true that invasions were made by the latter, but they occasioned no change among the people. Italy could not be Germanized. NAPOLEON found fault with the Peninsula of Italy for its great length and extreme narrowness. It was not so very long or so very narrow, being only 590 miles in length, and at its narrowest space, 70 miles. When railroads should be everywhere built, the traveler might take breakfast in Rome and dinner in Turin, while a bridge over the Straits of Messina, which were only 2½ miles in width, would connect Sicily with the mainland. This was a country quite large enough, as history for more than two hundred centuries had proved, to hold a population, foremost in knowledge and the arts, and unchangable as a race. Italy, once united again, will cease to be an easy prey, and will become a decidedly conservative power. Her interest will be on the side of peace. She has no cause for war. Her boundaries are her protection. She has no need of colonies. She will be the centre of commerce, and an anchor of peace for troubled Europe. In a little time she will have an army as large as France, and a navy nearly as large as that of England, so that England and France will not go to war, for fear of the sway of Italy on behalf of either side. She will thus be the arbiter of Europe's peace. As for Austria, she could not interfere. She is not a nation, but a Power composed of oppressed nationalities.

Italy, for many centuries, has been acknowledged the centre of Christianity. Her unity will arrest the spread of that religion by destroying the temporal power of the Pope. DANTE labored to this end, and now it comes near its final triumph. MACHIAVELLI, even, showed to Italians that the Pope's temporal power was the cause of the division of Italy. But only will Italy be really united when Rome can rally around her, independent of the Papacy, the scattered members of the whole Italian family when they can again say, in the language of their fathers, *Italia—Roma*. The loss of the temporal power will render more effective the exercise of the spiritual.

The lecturer was loudly cheered at intervals during his discourse, especially when he alluded to the island of Caprera, once only famous for its wild goats, whence its name was derived, but of late years, the home of GARIBALDI.

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. A. RUSSELL moved the thanks of the society for its delivery, and Rev. Dr. HAWKS highly complimented the Signor thereupon.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, in allusion to the death of Dr. FRANCIS, passed a high eulogium on his general merits, and on his generosity to the Geographical Society. He moved that it be referred to the Council to prepare, against the next meeting, some adequate expression of the sense of the great loss which Science and Literature has suffered by his death. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore MERVINE, of the United States Navy, from Utica, and T. R. Walker, of the same place; Judge HILTON, of Cincinnati; Dr. WILLARD and lady, of Albany; G. W. Small, of Kentucky; and G. W. Casanovay, of Washington, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Hon. Charles L. Beall and family, of Washington; Hamilton Easter, of Baltimore; Lieut.-Gov. Underwood, of Vermont; Col. E. G. Allen, of Boston; and R. Denniston, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Dr. J. M. Sanford, of U. S. Navy; Major Hartley, of Hartford; Major Downs, of Ky.; J. Arnot, of Elmira; Mrs. Gov. Stevens and family, of Oregon; J. A. Poor and family, of Portland, Me., and H. B. Dickinson, of Richmond, Va., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. Buffinton, of Mass.; G. H. Goddings, U. S. Mail Agent, Texas; J. W. Livingston, of Utah; W. B. Daniels, of Iowa, and B. W. Bates, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Miss Isabella Hinkley, the American *prima donna;* Mrs Hinkley and A. Susini, from Albany, and B. Gonzales, of Equador, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES.—Thursday evening a frame dwelling-house on First-street, near South Tenth-street, E. D., owned by RICHARD BERRY and occupied by Mr. CAMERON, was destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at $1,200. The premises were not insured. On the same night a frame stable in Ainslie-street was destroyed by fire, together with a horse kept there belonging to Mr. MYERS. The building was owned by ALEXANDER H. PURDY, whose loss is $400—no insurance.

ANOTHER WARNING.—On Thursday, a man named JOHN CARMAN, attempted to jump ashore from one of the Catharine-street ferry boats before it was secured to the bridge, when he fell into the water and narrowly escaped drowning. In his fall he struck a beam by which one of his legs was broken.

SERIOUS FLUID ACCIDENT.—Thursday night a girl named AMELIA MINNER, employed at the Washington Hotel, Kent-avenue, was seriously, and probably fatally, injured by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she held in her hand.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET STABBING AFFRAY.—The two young men, named CHARLES and JAMES MCGIVENY, who were stabbed in Columbia-street on Thursday night last during a quarrel, are both considered out of danger.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court [Calendar for this day: Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 71½, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83. City Court Calendar for Monday next: Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.

New-Jersey.

JERSEY CITY CHARTER ELECTION.—The Charter Election for city officers in Jersey City is to take place on Tuesday, April 2. Already a large number of aspirants are in the field and "pulling wires" in order to accomplish their wishes. The following offices are to be filled: Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Chief of Police, Collector of Revenue and Water Commissioners. For the office of Mayor, eleven prominent gentlemen are named; for Aldermen there are about fifty candidates. The present Winter two additional Wards (the Fifth and Sixth) have been set off, the office of Chief of Police was made elective, and the office of Collector of Revenue has been created. The election bit is fair to be a very spirited one.

DESTRUCTIVE.—Three men, named JOHN and TIMOTHY COLLINS and JOHN DACY, were brought before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, yesterday, and fined for driving a blind horse attached to a wagon against a lamp post with such force as to shatter the glass. The men had been "partaking."

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—Mrs. MCMAHON, residing at No. 186 Morgan street, Jersey City, was very severely burned on Thursday night, by the accidental upsetting of a fluid lamp.

THE ARTILLERY REGIMENT.—This regiment, which was formed a few days since, have elected Capt. HEXAMER as Major. The regiment will consist of four artillery and one dragoon companies.

FROM CHINA—IMPORTANT SURVEY AT THE NORTH.—China papers to Dec. 15 state that a number of English men of war have returned from a survey of the rivers of the Northern section of China. They first visited Tah-lien, then crossed over to Chifoo. The coast of Shantung was next visited, with its fine harbors of Chifoo and Wie-ha-wie. Before the bleak Winter drove them off, they nearly finished a survey of the coast round from the Great Wall to Tah-lien-whan. The river Lian ho, on which is situated the City of Neuchwang, was visited. It appears well adapted for the purposes of trade. Like most of the rivers of China, it has its bar, but at high tide it has 18 feet of water upon it. A town is at the entrance on the left bank. Although but a wretched collection of flat-roofed mud houses, it seems to command a most flourishing trade. A large fleet of junks was seen there, and numbers of Canton and South Coast junks taking in cargoes, the principal item of which was pressed bean cake. The City of Neuchwang itself was not visited, but a very large fleet of junks was seen moored off a city of no very imposing appearance, supposed to be Il. From what information they were enabled to obtain, it appears that the approaches to the Pei-ho and Lian-ho are remarkably clear of dangers, the latter river flowing through a plain, thickly inhabited and well cultivated, the inhabitants of which have already learned to value foreign productions. The result of these explorations will be that charts of the coast will soon be produced, which can be safely relied upon. The inhabitants of these countries were at first alarmed at the advent of these "red haired" barbarians, but afterwards became good friends. There is still a good deal of trouble experienced from pirates throughout China—*Boston Transcript, March 6.*

—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* denies by authority, the statement that Miss Lane, the niece of President Buchanan, has been married to Mr. Carlisle, of Washington.

CURE FOR BLINDNESS.—Among the late remarkable cases of persons afflicted with blindness having their sight completely restored through the skill of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of St. Mark's-place, is that of a daughter of Mr. PURDY, late manager of the National Theatre.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Organized under special legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

TESTIMONIALS REGARDING ITS MEDICINES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED from such men as Gov. WESTCOTT, of Florida; Hon. J. R. BRIGGS, Supervisor County of New-York, and from leading Divines, Physicians and public men.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D.,
of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg Medicines has been its

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is the only reliable cure for those diseases which render the lives of women, from the age of fifteen upward, miserable to an extent only known to themselves. These diseases afflict married and single, and no social position, refinement of living, or condition in life, affords any guarantee against them. Beside the local uterine symptoms, they are often attended with

Deranged Monthly Periods:
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Pain in the Back and
Kidneys—Chills—Cold Hands and Feet—
Bloating—Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—
Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs
—Anxiety—Nervous Twitching—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine Organs—Numbness and Pain in the Limbs—
Loss of Memory—Pain in the Back.

Dr. BRIDGE—Dear Sir: I am a Methodist minister, and have to travel much among the country towns, where I see many people in their homes. Knowing the Graefenberg Medicines so well, I always recommend them. The Pills and Uterine Catholicon work absolute miracles. I have seen many a suffering and broken down woman, to whom I have advised the Catholicon, and on seeing her again she told me that she had been entirely cured, and that she would advise a woman who was afflicted with any female weakness or irregularity, or uterine difficulty to go short of bread until six dollars were saved to send for the Catholicon. It will always cure, no matter how bad or how long standing the case has been. Even after the best physicians in the country have labored for years in vain, I have known the Graefenberg Catholicon to cure so often that I urge everybody to make any sacrifice to get it. It will never fail, and all sufferers may look upon it as the greatest blessing ever offered them.

Rev. W. H. LAWRENCE, Missouri.

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THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS are the best in the world for family use, and for

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Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

☞ *Cases of confinement among the poor will be attended to gratuitously when the engagements of the physician of the Graefenberg Institute will permit.*

[Advertisement.]

THE PRESIDENT'S HAT.—The hat which the celebrated manufacturer KNOX presented to President LINCOLN was a specimen of his new Spring style, and was universally admired. So much did it improve Mr. LINCOLN'S looks, that he wore it wherever he went on arriving in Washington, and has since sent an an order for six of the same kind. Plenty more at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

The final separation must take place between BARNUM and his somewhat famous Aztec Children and Albino Family, as they go to Philadelphia Monday next, and, therefore, hold their last *levée* at the Museum to-day. BARNUM'S bills and advertisements present wonderful attractions to the curious and inquiring to-day.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 7.

COTTON—The market is active, and the sales today reach 30,000 bales; Middling is quoted at 11¼c.@11¾c. SUGAR—The market is steady at 4¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 26c.@28c. ₱ gallon. FLOUR dull, Ohio $5 12½@$5 50. CORN—Mixed 55c.@58c. ₱ bush. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d.; to Havre, 1¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 8.

FLOUR dull and prices weak at $5 12½@$5 50 for superfine. WHEAT quiet; White $1 35@$1 40; Red $1 25@$1 26. CORN declined 1c.; New Yellow 56c., Old White 65c. OATS dull. COFFEE quiet; Rio at 12¾c.@13c. PROVISIONS dull. LARD dull. WHISKY dull at 19c.@19½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 8.

FLOUR declined 12½c; Howard-street and Ohio at $5 12½; no sales. WHEAT active; Red, $1 23@$1 28; White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN active; Yellow, 59c.@61c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $17; Prime, $12 50; Lard, 9¾c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 8.

FLOUR—There is an improved demand, to-day, with sales at $4 50 for Superfine. WHISKEY is dull at 14c. PROVISIONS quiet;